

ADVERTISEMENT

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB.ANNUAL RACE MEETING,
1941.
15th, 17th, 18th, 19th and
22nd February.On Saturday, 15th, Monday,
17th, Tuesday, 18th and Wednesday,
19th, February, the first bell
will be rung at 11.00 a.m., and
the first race will be run at
11.30 a.m. On Saturday, 22nd
February, the first bell will be
run at 1.30 p.m. and the first
race will be run at 2.00 p.m.The tiffin interval will be after
the fifth race on the first four
days of the Meeting.MEMBERS' BADGES AND
ENCLOSURESMembers are reminded that
they and their ladies MUST wear
their badges prominently display-
ed throughout the Meeting.NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE
WILL BE ADMITTED TO
THE MEMBERS'
ENCLOSURE.Badges admitting non-members
to the Members' Enclosure and
Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day
including tax—or \$40.00 includ-
ing tax for the Meeting (ladies
\$5.00 and \$20.00 respectively)
are obtainable through the Secre-
tary upon the written or personal
introduction of a member, such
member to be responsible for all
chits, etc.Badges admitting to Members'
Enclosure will NOT be on sale
at the Race Course.The Secretary's Office, 1st
floor, EXCHANGE BUILD-
ING, (Tel: 27784) WILL
CLOSE AT 9.45 a.m. ON THE
FIRST FOUR DAYS, and at
11.45 a.m. ON THE FIFTH
DAY.A limited number of tiffins will
be obtainable each day at the
Club House, provided they are
ordered in advance from the No.
1. Boy, (Tel: 21920).ON NO PRETEXT WILL
CHILDREN BE ADMITTED
TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES
DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the
Public Enclosure is \$2.00 per
day including tax for all persons
including ladies, and is payable
at the Gate.Soldiers and Sailors in uni-
form are admitted to the Public
Enclosure at \$1.00 per day in-
cluding tax.Bookmakers, Tic Tac men,
etc., will not be permitted to
operate within the precincts of
The Hong Kong Jockey Club
during the Race Meeting.Tiffins will be obtainable in the
Restaurant in the Public En-
closure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be
issued to Private Box holders
ONLY on application to the
Secretary, 1st floor, Exchange
Building.Any persons found loitering
with Servants' passes in their
possession will forfeit the same
and will be removed from the
Enclosure.By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1941.

AIMS OF FREE FRENCH
MOVEMENTS DEFINEDDE GAULLE'S EMISSARY HERE
TO MEET LOCAL ADHERENTS

A meeting of local Free Frenchmen this evening, to be held at the office of M. Louis Blau, President of the Free French Movement in Hongkong, will assemble to meet M. Guy de Quoniam Schompre, General Charles de Gaulle's representative in the Far East, when the new President of the Free French Movement in Hongkong will also be nominated.

The nomination will be made by M. de Schompre, acting for General de Gaulle. M. Blau will be leaving in the near future for London where he will assist the Movement. M. de Schompre arrived recently from Singapore, where at present the Far Eastern Headquarters of the Free French Movement are situated. He was formerly in the French Consular Service and was stationed last in Tientsin.

At a press conference yesterday, M. de Schompre revealed that no fewer than 200 to 300 volunteers from among Frenchmen in the Far East have already passed through Singapore on their way to Britain or Africa to join the banner of de Gaulle. The majority of them are from Shanghai.

The Movement has gathered force throughout the past few months and local Committees have been established at Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and in the Dutch Indies. All the men who have volunteered to fight for de Gaulle have been sent to their respective destinations, expenses being met in most part from subscriptions by the various local Committees for this purpose.

CONCENTRATION POINT

One of the main purposes behind the establishment of the local committees has been this financing for the journey from various ports to Singapore, now the concentration point for Free Frenchmen travelling to Britain and Africa, or if they cannot leave their work, by helping financially and in every way possible the Movement.

M. Gaston Villoquet, leader of the Free French Movement in Manila, arrived in the Colony yesterday morning and conferred with M. de Schompre in the forenoon. M. Villoquet told the press he had received applications from Manila from more than 600 Americans and Filipinos who desired to join the Free French military forces as volunteers.

M. Villoquet was formerly French Consul in Manila. He resigned his post about the same time as M. Guy de Schompre, who was Deputy Consul in Tientsin, to join General de Gaulle's Movement.

Americans or Filipinos cannot officially enlist in the Free French Forces until the U. S. Neutrality Law has been repealed, M. Villoquet pointed out.

If this law is repealed we will be very busy sending Volunteers from the United States and the Philippines to join our forces in the Middle East, Britain and elsewhere," he added.

Asked as to how many were to make the journey to join de Gaulle's forces, M. de Schompre replied that the numbers eventually would be limited by the fact that many Frenchmen in the East were occupying positions where it was indispensable that they should remain here. He cited the French Police in Shanghai as occupying positions of such an indispensable nature.

The best judge of the indispensability of any individual Frenchman to his job here would, of course, be his chief," M. de Schompre explained.

AIMS DEFINED

The Free French Movement is not a political party or a Government created to oppose the Vichy Government, M. de Schompre explained. "We are a legion which has three aims: the liberation of France, the victory of Britain and her allies and the suppression of

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES FROM
THE COLONY

The following left Hongkong yesterday by the President Monroe:

Mr. W. G. Braithwood, Mr. H. C. Durrschmidt, Mr. Ted M. Hockaday, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. William Wright.

RECENT ARRIVALS
IN COLONY

Arrivals by the m.s. Asama Maru yesterday from Yokohama, Kobe and Manila were Mr. S. Inamura, Mr. T. Hiraoka, Mr. S. Huzi, Mr. J. S. Howell, Mr. Y. Kondo, Mr. G. Villoquet, and Mr. J. Yamasaki.

Through passengers by the same vessel for Shanghai were Mr. T. Amano, Mrs. H. Grzdelowa, Mr. J. Rosset, Mrs. H. De Brabant, Mr. T. Kurozumi, and Mrs. S. L. Paulberg.

Passengers for Kobe were Mr. T. Host, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Matheson, Mr. K. Sintani, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. O. Okahashi and Mr. I. Saito and Mr. K. Ueda.

Passengers for Honolulu were Miss M. Goya and Mrs. D. Q. De Veyra, for San Francisco, Mr. G. Salcedo, Mr. P. G. Arnovick and Mrs. M. Pock.

SPORTS & GENERAL

Cruiser
Championship
Of R.H.K.Y.C.

The 5th Cruiser Championship race of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club sailed yesterday resulted as follows:

DIVISION I

Yacht Flushed Cor. Pts.
Donna 15.37.39 15.19.45 29
(E. Cock)Norena 15.36.47 15.36.47 31
(P. C. M. Sedgwick)Yehonai 16.23.03 16.00.51 21
(G. W. Bearman)Red Rover 16.50.30 16.07.27 18
(R. W. Bateman)

DIVISION II

Evolene 17.38.42 16.15.01 22
(Major G. E. Neve)Tyrone 19.28.45 17.13.43 31
(B. Herschend)Vand I 19.03.44 17.49.54 9
(J. B. Colls)

4-TONNERS

Tern 17.34.54 16.11.30 26
(J. L. Anderson)Typhoon 18.33.40 16.46.40 32
(D. Campbell)Curlew 19.19.25 17.22.01 29
(P. Clarke)Monsoon 20.06.25 17.59.54 8
(B. S. Carter)GOVERNOR
INSPECTS A.R.P.
TUNNELS

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, headed by His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lt.-Gen. E. F. Norton, inspected some of Hongkong's A.R.P. tunnels and pen-shelters yesterday afternoon.

Details as to the construction of the tunnels, the ventilation system, and capacity, were explained to those present by Mr. H. J. Pearce, Assistant Director of Public Works Department.

Besides His Excellency there were also present H.E. Major-Gen. A. E. Grasset, Hon. Capt. A. C. Collinson, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Hon. Mr. R.A.C. North, Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, D.M.S., Hon. Sir Robert Kotewall, Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields, Hon. Mr. W. N. Thomas Tam, Hon. Mr. Li Tso-fong and Mr. B. H. Fuckle, Deputy Director of A.R.P.

I talked with him about the Olympics' destiny after he won the half-mile as amazingly as ever at the K. of C. meet in the 13th Regiment Armory, and it was almost possible to see the lump pop into his throat.

It took me back to another dressing room conversation we had one day almost four years ago beneath the Olympische Stadium in Berlin. The echoes of 110,000 voices cheering a momentous race had died away, and America's greatest miler sat alone on a wooden bench down in the catacombs, safe from the sight or reach of the crowd.

His head was bowed, and when he looked up to greet me he was obviously fighting a man-sized battle against tears of disappointment. It was probably the only time anyone had ever seen him betray his emotions publicly. For a moment I felt like an unwelcome intruder, but others came along and Cunningham talked.

NOT FAST ENOUGH

He guined first. And then he accused his legs of betraying him. They had gone bad two weeks earlier, and they hadn't come around fast enough. He knew he needed a week more. He couldn't concede to his own marvellous physique that perhaps Jack Lovelock was the superior article.

A fortnight later Glenn gave

substance to his complaint by wrecking the world's record for 800 metres. His legs had recovered.

Since that time the devouring tradition to alone for defeat by Lovelock has kept Cunningham going. Nothing less than the Olympic championship would satisfy him. Archie San Romani, whose career has run a parallel course to Cunningham's though to a limited degree, said that "Glenn is probably taking this hard."

Probably he is, but apparently Cunningham's hope is unquenchable as he is pouring everything into this year. If by some curious quirk of fate the Olympics should be held, even in skeleton form, Glenn doubtless would swim the Atlantic to compete. At 30, he is ready to both make his supreme effort and to call his career completed.

"I'm sorry about what's hap-
pening to the Olympics for a world
of reasons," he said, with genuine
sadness. "And especially because
of how it will injure the cause of
athletics. I had hoped to try out
for the Olympic team, but I guess
that's done with."

LOCAL ESTATE

Local estate valued at \$58,100 has been left by the late Mr. Lim G. King, alias Lam Chi-king, alias Lam Yin-hin, who died at No. 27 Un Chau Street, Shamshui-po, on Aug. 15, 1939. A petition for letters of administration of deceased's will has been granted to Mr. Lim (or Lam) Wong-cheung, merchant, and David Strellett, solicitors.

SOLUTION TOMORROW

The following are the football fixtures for the week-end:

SATURDAY

Division I (4.15 p.m.): Royal Scots v. Club (Sookunpoo), Sing Tao v. Middlesex (Club), Police v. Kowloon (Boundary St.), St. Joseph's v. Navy (Caroline Hill).

Division II (2.45 p.m.): Middlesex v. Club (Sookunpoo), Sing Tao v. Kowloon (Club), R.A.O.C. v. Navy (C. Hill).

Division III (2.45 p.m.): 20th R.A. v. Shell (Boundary St.).

SUNDAY

LAI WAH CUP FINAL (3.30 p.m.): Army v. Civilians (Club).

Division I (4.15 p.m.): Kwong Wah v. Eastern (Boundary St.).

Division II (2.45 p.m.): Kit Chee v. South China (C. Hill), Police v. Kwong Wah (Boundary St.).

Division III (2.45 p.m.): 30th R.A. v. R.A.F. (Sookunpoo), A.S.A. v. 35th R.A. (Chatham Rd.), (4.15), 24th R.A. v. Signals (Chatham Rd.), (2.45), R.A.M.C. v. International (Sookunpoo) (4.15).

WEEK-END
FOOTBALL
FIXTURES

The following are the football fixtures for the week-end:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941.

TALK ON S'PORE'S

"WILD LIFE"

In a talk broadcast from the Singapore station, entitled "The Wild Life of Singapore"—a title which might well have raised some false hopes—Mr. F. N. Chasen said: "In case any of you are feeling a little apprehensive about this wild life business, let me hasten to assure you that tonight I shall be discretion itself, and that no names will be mentioned. In fact, my talk is about the birds, butterflies and such-like things."

Singapore, he said, was a poor place for the naturalist. There was very little undisturbed country left and most of the resident birds and animals had been shot out. One could walk miles here without getting a thrill of any kind. Continuing, Mr. Chasen said:

"There are several reasons for the paucity of animals. I use the word in its widest sense, in Singapore.

COASTAL ISLAND

Firstly, we share a general disadvantage in being a coastal island. Oceanic islands have their own peculiar, often highly interesting fauna, and nesting colonies of seabirds, but the coastal islands draw their fauna from the adjacent mainland and are normally populated only by those indigenous species that enjoy a wide range in the lowlands, and that, furthermore, do not favour any restricted habitat such as the vicinity of large rivers, foothills, limestone cliffs, or rice-fields.

Secondly, we are not in the line of any of the main migration routes. Birds breeding in the far north of Asia, Mongolia and Japan do visit us it is true, but the main migratory streams either filter along the tops of the high mountains forming the backbone of the Malayan Peninsula, or use the offshore islands in the Straits of Malacca as stepping stones to their winter quarters in Sumatra and elsewhere.

Thirdly, of course, we have very little virgin forest left on the island. Most Malayan animals are denizens of the jungle and when the trees are cut down the wild life disappears, for only a very small minority of the animals adapt themselves to the changed conditions."

NEED FOR PROTECTION

After describing the various species of reptiles, birds and other animals still found on the island, Mr. Chasen referred to the vexed question of protection and said that there were so many interests to consider that it was always a difficult matter to put forward constructive remarks acceptable to all parties.

Personally, he would like to see the whole island of Singapore made a wild life preserve and all shooting stopped. The cold hard fact was that, the fauna was being wiped out fast: only remnants of the more interesting indigenous species were left, and these were still being shot.

Beyond a few spipe and golden plover that came in the autumn, there was nothing much to shoot on the island and he can see no reason why any man should be allowed to exterminate our island resident stock of quails as some were trying to do now. When these quails had gone there would be no more.

The Club has made a name for itself in Colony baseball and softball.

The officers of the Club are: Mr. Al Lau, President; Mr. Dick Wong, Vice-President; Mr. Kenneth Wong, Hon. Treasurer and Miss Gene Pang, Hon. Secretary. Miss Pang will leave at the end of this month for the United States where her parents reside.

CHUNG HWA CLUB
DINNER DANCE

The Chung Hwa Club will hold a supper dance in the Rose Room, Peninsula Hotel, on Saturday, to observe its second anniversary celebration.

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The officers of the Club are: Mr. Al Lau, President; Mr. Dick Wong, Vice-President; Mr. Kenneth Wong, Hon. Treasurer and Miss Gene Pang, Hon. Secretary. Miss Pang will leave at the end of this month for the United States where her parents reside.

EMPIRE SHERRY

(AUSTRALIAN).

"Emu" Brand Light Medium

"Cellarer" Brand Dark Sherry

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HELD OVER! ONE MORE DAY!

VIVIEN LEIGH thrills again!

Vivien Leigh's first role since "Gone With The Wind" Co-starred with Robert Taylor, in the most memorable romantic drama since "Smilin' Thru" played on your heart-strings!

Vivien Leigh Robert Taylor in Waterloo Bridge

To-morrow At QUEEN'S "CALLING DR. KILDARE"

Lew Ayres & Lionel Barrymore

Lucile WATSON
Virginia FIELD
Maria OUSPENSKAYA
C. Aubrey SMITH

To-morrow At ALHAMBRA "BEAUTY OF BEAUTIES"

with Claire Yuen

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HANKOW RD, KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 TEL 57795

• TO-DAY ONLY •

Robert Taylor in Waterloo Bridge
RAY MILLAND ROBERT PRESTON
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• TO-MORROW •
"EBB TIDE" with RAY MILLAND

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MATINEES 20c. 30c. EVENINGS 20c. 30c. 50c. 70c.

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

TWO GREAT STARS IN A DYNAMIC, THRILL-PACKED DRAMA!

"HE'S DYNAMITE!
LET HIM ALONE!"

Not since "Jesse James" has Tyrone Power had such a role! Not till now... drama with such a wallop!

TYRONE POWER • DOROTHY LAMOUR
Johnny Apollo

EDWARD ARNOLD • LLOYD NOLAN
CHARLEY GRAPENIN • LIONEL ATWELL

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Added Attraction:
LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS
Directly After The King's Theatre

• TO-MORROW AND THURSDAY •

CHILL-JAMMED TALE OF A MONSTER!

BORIS KARLOFF

"BEFORE I HANG"

A Columbia Thriller!

COMING EVENTS

11-Tides: High 8.37 a.m. and 8.46 p.m. Low 3.15 a.m. and 2.22 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.53 a.m.; Sunset: 6.18 p.m. H.K. Rotary Club Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

Diocesan Boys' School, New Terminus Starts.

H.E. Acting Governor to dine with Col. H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C. and Officers of 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regt. 3.15 p.m.

Crown Land Sale, G.O. South, 11.30 a.m.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd. Annual Meeting, 11.30 a.m. Kowloon Chess Club, Peninsula Hotel, 5.30 p.m.

Mrs. Lechner's Cliff's Bible Class, 9, Hillwood Rd., 10.30 a.m. St. Andrew's Church: Wartime Intercession Service, 6 p.m.

Cheero Club Whist Drive, 8.30 p.m. Urban Council Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

12-Tides: High 10.08 a.m. and 9.34 p.m. Low 5.52 a.m. and 3.07 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.57 a.m.; Sunset: 6.18 p.m. Ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.) Govt. House, 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Little Flower Club Concert, 6 p.m.

Lawn Bowls: H.E. the Acting Governor to entertain Bowlers at Govt. House, 3 p.m.

Cheero Club Dance, 8.30 p.m. H.K.F.A. Council Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

13-Tides: High 10.42 a.m. and 10.19 p.m. Low 5.27 a.m. and 3.51 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.57 a.m.; Sunset: 6.19 p.m. H.K. Y's Men's Club, Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

Little Flower Club Concert, 9 p.m.

Mobile Black-Out Demonstration, 7 p.m.

14-Tides: High 11.16 a.m. and 11.07 p.m. Low 5.43 a.m. and 4.37 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.58 a.m.; Sunset: 6.20 p.m. St. Valentine's Day.

Ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.) Govt. House, 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Police and Police Reserve Dinner Dance, Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.

15-Tides: High 11.55 a.m. and 11.57 p.m. Low 5.57 a.m. and 5.27 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.58 a.m.; Sunset: 6.20 p.m. H.K. Jockey Club's Annual Meeting First Day, 11.30 a.m.

H.E. the Acting Governor leaves for Fanning Lodge.

16-Tides: High 12.37 p.m. Low 6.14 a.m. and 6.23 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.55 a.m.; Sunset: 6.21 p.m. Lawn Bowls: K.C.C. v. Lane Crawfords, Junior Golf Championship — Semi-Final.

Y.M.C.A.: Discussion Group, 9 p.m. Softball League.

17-Tides: High 12.54 a.m. and 12 p.m. Low 6.47 a.m. and 7.27 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.54 a.m.; Sunset: 6.21 p.m. H.K. Jockey Club's Annual Meeting Second Day, 11.30 a.m.

Ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.) Govt. House, 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

18-Tides: High 2 a.m. and 4.16 p.m. Low 17.24 a.m. and 3.57 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.54 a.m.; Sunset: 6.21 p.m. H.K. Jockey Club's Annual Meeting Third Day, 11.30 a.m.

H.K. Rotary Club, Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

19-Tides: High 3.25 a.m. and 3.22 p.m. Low 8.03 a.m. and 10.47 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.53 a.m.; Sunset: 6.22 p.m.

20-Tides: High 5.07 a.m. and 4.37 p.m. Low 8.55 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.52 a.m.; Sunset: 6.22 p.m.

21-Tides: High 6.54 a.m. and 5.47 p.m. Low 12.18 a.m. and 10.21 p.m.

Sunrise: 6.51 a.m.; Sunset: 6.23 p.m.

22-Tides: High 8.22 a.m. and 7.51 p.m. Low 1.51 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.50 a.m.; Sunset: 6.20 p.m.

23-Tides: High 9.51 a.m. and 8.41 p.m. Low 2.21 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.49 a.m.; Sunset: 6.19 p.m.

24-Tides: High 10.18 a.m. and 9.47 p.m. Low 2.51 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.48 a.m.; Sunset: 6.18 p.m.

25-Tides: High 11.25 a.m. and 10.54 p.m. Low 3.21 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.47 a.m.; Sunset: 6.17 p.m.

26-Tides: High 12.32 a.m. and 11.59 p.m. Low 4.11 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.46 a.m.; Sunset: 6.16 p.m.

27-Tides: High 1.39 a.m. and 1.28 p.m. Low 5.08 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.45 a.m.; Sunset: 6.15 p.m.

28-Tides: High 2.46 a.m. and 2.35 p.m. Low 6.37 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.44 a.m.; Sunset: 6.14 p.m.

29-Tides: High 3.53 a.m. and 3.42 p.m. Low 7.26 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.42 a.m.; Sunset: 6.12 p.m.

30-Tides: High 4.59 a.m. and 4.48 p.m. Low 8.15 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.39 a.m.; Sunset: 6.09 p.m.

31-Tides: High 5.66 a.m. and 5.55 p.m. Low 9.22 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.36 a.m.; Sunset: 6.06 p.m.

32-Tides: High 6.72 a.m. and 6.61 p.m. Low 10.11 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.35 a.m.; Sunset: 6.05 p.m.

33-Tides: High 7.79 a.m. and 7.68 p.m. Low 11.49 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.34 a.m.; Sunset: 6.04 p.m.

34-Tides: High 8.85 a.m. and 8.74 p.m. Low 12.28 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.33 a.m.; Sunset: 6.03 p.m.

35-Tides: High 9.91 a.m. and 9.80 p.m. Low 1.57 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.32 a.m.; Sunset: 6.02 p.m.

36-Tides: High 10.98 a.m. and 10.87 p.m. Low 2.25 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.31 a.m.; Sunset: 6.01 p.m.

37-Tides: High 12.04 a.m. and 11.93 p.m. Low 3.53 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.30 a.m.; Sunset: 5.99 p.m.

38-Tides: High 1.10 a.m. and 1.09 p.m. Low 4.42 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.29 a.m.; Sunset: 5.88 p.m.

39-Tides: High 2.16 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. Low 5.44 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.28 a.m.; Sunset: 5.87 p.m.

40-Tides: High 3.22 a.m. and 3.21 p.m. Low 6.52 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.27 a.m.; Sunset: 5.86 p.m.

41-Tides: High 4.28 a.m. and 4.27 p.m. Low 7.40 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.26 a.m.; Sunset: 5.85 p.m.

42-Tides: High 5.34 a.m. and 5.33 p.m. Low 8.52 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.25 a.m.; Sunset: 5.84 p.m.

43-Tides: High 6.40 a.m. and 6.39 p.m. Low 9.58 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.24 a.m.; Sunset: 5.83 p.m.

44-Tides: High 7.46 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. Low 10.56 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.23 a.m.; Sunset: 5.82 p.m.

45-Tides: High 8.52 a.m. and 8.51 p.m. Low 11.54 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.22 a.m.; Sunset: 5.81 p.m.

46-Tides: High 9.58 a.m. and 9.57 p.m. Low 12.56 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.21 a.m.; Sunset: 5.80 p.m.

47-Tides: High 10.64 a.m. and 10.63 p.m. Low 1.54 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.20 a.m.; Sunset: 5.79 p.m.

48-Tides: High 11.70 a.m. and 11.69 p.m. Low 2.42 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.19 a.m.; Sunset: 5.78 p.m.

49-Tides: High 12.76 a.m. and 12.75 p.m. Low 3.44 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.18 a.m.; Sunset: 5.77 p.m.

50-Tides: High 1.82 a.m. and 1.81 p.m. Low 4.52 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.17 a.m.; Sunset: 5.76 p.m.

51-Tides: High 2.88 a.m. and 2.87 p.m. Low 5.58 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.16 a.m.; Sunset: 5.75 p.m.

52-Tides: High 3.94 a.m. and 3.93 p.m. Low 6.64 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.15 a.m.; Sunset: 5.74 p.m.

53-Tides: High 5.00 a.m. and 4.99 p.m. Low 7.68 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.14 a.m.; Sunset: 5.73 p.m.

54-Tides: High 6.06 a.m. and 6.05 p.m. Low 8.76 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.13 a.m.; Sunset: 5.72 p.m.

55-Tides: High 7.12 a.m. and 7.11 p.m. Low 9.86 a.m.

Sunrise: 6.12 a.m.; Sunset: 5.71 p.m.

WHAT T.V. SOONG SAID SEVEN YEARS AGO HAS COME TRUE

JAPANESE AGGRESSION PROVEN TO BE HAMMER BY WHICH CHINA UNITY WOULD BE FORGED

The following address at the China Society Dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, was delivered by Dr. T. V. Soong on Jan. 23, 1941:

Some seven years ago, on my way to the London Economic Conference, I had the honour of addressing you on the subject of the Japanese seizure of Manchuria. I said on that occasion that although Manchuria then appeared to many as a distant issue in some far-off land, this first act of international brigandage in many years, unless brought to book, would be the frightful and fruitful parent of similar lawlessness elsewhere until the whole world was involved in a general conflagration.

Arriving in London, a few days later, I addressed in similar vein the China Committee of the House of Commons with Sir John Simon, then Foreign Secretary, presiding. I ended my talk by quoting a passage from Macaulay's historical essays, which described how Frederick the Great's seizure of Silesia from Austria, following after many years of profound peace in Europe, led to the Seven Years' War, which spread throughout the world so that "black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America."

When we see the world in flames today there is no satisfaction in noting that what I said seven years ago has come true. There is, however, satisfaction in recalling that the second opinion I ventured has also proven correct, namely, that the Japanese aggression would prove to be the hammer by which the unity of China would be forged; that by the prodigal expenditure of blood and treasure in suffering, China would find her soul.

Since my arrival in the United States this time, I have often been asked how peace-loving China, with no navy and air force to speak of and a very inadequately equipped army, has been able to defend herself against the might of Japan, a nation whose army and navy are reputed to be among the world's best, and possessing in addition a numerous and modern air force. I shall attempt to answer the question tonight, but I confess that after everything has been said when one reviews the terrifying odds we have overcome, one may come to the conclusion that the real answer will be found in one of Oliver Cromwell's mystic quotations uttered at a time of deep distress: "For with what is not, God will bring to naught the things that are."

SUPREME CRISIS

China was fortunate that in the supreme crisis of her national life the occasion brought forward the man in General Chiang Kai-shek. The democracies are indeed fortunate that against the combination of Hitler, Mussolini, and Konoie they have outstanding leaders in Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek, and behind them and sustaining them, the towering figure of Roosevelt.

We usually think of General Chiang Kai-shek only as a soldier, but in him one finds not only the soldier, but the statesman who has clearly grasped the implications of the struggle and the political as well as the material forces engaged. It is necessary to emphasize in Chiang Kai-shek the statesman rather than the soldier, because in contrast with the Japanese militarists, to Chiang Kai-shek battles and wars are means to statesmanlike ends.

To illustrate: at the beginning of the war, for three long months the Chinese armies defended Shanghai against the mechanized divisions and naval and air attacks of the enemy. By the end of the second month it was perfectly clear that the line could not be held much longer without great sacrifice, and every well-wisher, including the German military advisers, urged an immediate withdrawal while there was yet time. Despite this obviously sound technical advice, General Chiang ordered the armies to hold on for four weeks longer, because the signatories of the Nine Power Pact were to meet at Brussels to seek a means of ending the Sino-Japanese conflict. I was then in Shanghai, and was an eyewitness of the terrific punishment our soldiers had to take.

A WEAK SPOT

There was a weak spot in our line on which the enemy concentrated its artillery and bombing attacks. I saw division after division sent in to hold the danger spot and many times on the second day a division had lost half of its effectives in killed and wounded, and on the following day the division had to be replaced. The slaughter was most appalling when flesh and blood were pitted against shells and bombs. There you have an instance when on

ECONOMIC TALKS IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Feb. 10 (Central)—Apart from designating several Ministers and experts to keep in close contact with them, the Chinese Government has also handed over important documents and other materials supplying first hand information regarding China's finance, economics, and communications to Dr. Lauglin Currie and Mr. Emile Despres, members of the American Economic Mission to China, for them to study.

Dr. Currie and Mr. Despres began to make a thorough study of these materials yesterday. Negotiations between them and Chinese high officials will be initiated today.

CHUNGKING & SINO COMMUNIST ARMY

CHUNGKING, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—A categorical denial was given here yesterday by a Chinese military spokesman to rumours that Chinese Communists were forming an independent army, or that punitive measures against them had been taken or were contemplated.

One might say that the Brussels Conference turned out to be a flat, dismal failure and that the final month's sacrifices in Shanghai were all in vain, but true statesmanship consists in the willingness to lose battles in order to win wars.

Japan started the war against China in 1937 with a light heart. "In three months," Prince Konoie said to his own people and to the foreign correspondents, "China will be beaten to her knees." The war was to be won by what is now popularly known as a "Blitzkrieg," a sudden sharp attack speedily reaching a crescendo, a battle without a morrow. But the Japanese reckoned without their host.

SORELY STRAINED

We knew that time was on our side. Time would exhaust the enemy whose resources would be sorely strained by the upkeep of the third largest navy in the world, on top of millions of soldiers and thousands of planes under war conditions. Time would be required to bring into play the ponderous but solid strength of the Chinese race. And above all time would bring to the democracies the realization that China was fighting in their interest as well as her own, and, with this awakening, they would come to help China instinctively.

As the first victim of aggression, China came early to the conclusion that aggression condoned and rewarded would bring forth a series of new aggressions until the democratic way of life, the world over would be endangered. When the European War broke out it gradually dawned upon other peoples that the present struggles in Europe and Asia were different phases of the same fight between the democracies and the totalitarians.

When, on September 27th, 1940, Japan formally joined up with Germany and Italy at last everybody could see that Chinese victory means success. Chinese defeat a reverse, for the democracies. China has gained the time she wanted and, instead of a three months' blitzkrieg, after three years and a half Japan is still enmeshed in the struggle.

AMERICAN CONDITIONS

Our High Command realised from the outset the limitations of mechanised and armoured equipment with its concentrated fire power, operating in the vast spaces

Cont'd Page 9, Col. 1

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF INDIAN TROOPS IN AFRICA PRAISED

DELHI, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Lieutenant-General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India, in a broadcast yesterday paid a glowing tribute to the Indian troops for their part in the operations in Africa.

He said that on his way to India he had seen several Indian units in eastern Sudan, some of which had already fought at Sidi Barrani. "Even at this moment they are winning fresh battle honour," he said.

"On the eve of the latest brilliant victory, I received the following message from General Wavell: 'Indian troops' are amongst the early reinforcements to arrive in Egypt and have been maintaining the defence of that country ever since."

"This long period was rewarded by their participation in the battle of Sidi Barrani in which the magnificent work of Indian troops enhanced the already high reputation they previously held."

BRILLIANT PURSUIT. "Since then, Indian troops have taken part in several important

GENERAL

TERRIFIC NAVAL, AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF GENOA

LONDON, Feb. 10 (British Wireless)—An Admiralty communiqué issued yesterday states that more detailed information has now been received concerning our operations against the Italian bases in the Gulf of Genoa. This shows that the bombardment and bombing were more successful than at first thought.

Our forces under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville, consists of H.M.S. Renown, Malaya, Ark Royal and Sheffield with light forces in company. Military targets in and around the port of Genoa were subjected to bombardment in which over 300 tons of shells were fired.

The following results were observed:

The Ansaldo Electric Works and Ansaldo Boiler Works were heavily hit and large fires started. The main power station of the port, which also supplies power for the railways, was severely damaged and set on fire.

Many hits were also made on the dry docks and warehouses and the harbour works surrounding the inner harbour. Here considerable fires broke out.

SUPPLY SHIPS HIT

The main oil fuel installation and oil tanks were repeatedly hit as were a number of supply ships and the main goods yard of the railway.

Several tons of bombs and a large number of incendiaries were dropped by naval aircraft on the

oil refinery of Anic at Leghorn and other targets in the vicinity. The Anic Refinery is one of the largest and most important oil plants in Italy.

PISA ATTACKED

Other naval aircraft attacked Pisa where the aerodrome and railway junction were hit. This railway junction is an intersection of the main west coast railway from Genoa to Rome and to the south and is one of the most important railway routes across the peninsula from Leghorn to Bologna and Venice.

Two Italian aircraft which attempted to interfere were shot down. One British Swordfish aircraft is missing. No other casualties were suffered by the British forces in the course of these most successful operations.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941.

The best partnership

Flandin Resignation Opens Way For Vichy Re-Shuffle

VICHY, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—M. Flandin, who succeeded M. Laval as Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government, has resigned.

A communiqué issued here yesterday states: "M. Flandin, who responded to Marshal Petain's appeal when at a delicate moment the latter asked for his collaboration, has considered it his duty to place his office at the disposal of the head of the Government."

"This gesture will give the great soldier, whose responsibility alone it is to guide the destinies of France, the complete liberty he needs to take all the measures required by the present situation."

"The conversations Admiral Darlan had in Paris following the interview at Laferte (between Marshal Petain and M. Laval) gave to the Montoire policy a new reality. It is probable that the situation thus created will lead to decisions in the near future."

"M. Flandin was defeated by the wish to apprise the Marshal of the need to take personalities into consideration. The head of the Government has thanked him warmly for his gesture."

RE-SHUFFLE FORECAST

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Replacements of all French Ministers except Admiral Darlan (Minister for the Navy) and possibly M. Barthelemy, the newly-appointed Minister of Justice, are expected in a Cabinet reshuffle, says a Vichy message to the official German news agency.

M. Flandin, in his letter of resignation to Marshal Petain, said: "I gave myself to the task myself laid down for me—to put into effect the policy of collaboration in respect of the armistice terms with dignity and honour."

Force of circumstances caused him to ask the Marshal to accept his resignation.

EXPRESSION OF DUTY

"I hope that this gesture will be understood and interpreted by all Frenchmen as an expression of the duty that falls to us, for the salvation of the Fatherland, to help you in your heavy task and remain united around you."

Marshal Petain has sent a reply to M. Flandin in which he stated that M. Flandin, by leaving the Government, was sacrificing himself for France. His gesture of noble disinterestedness would be understood and appreciated.

DARLAN PROMOTED

VICHY, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Admiral Darlan, Minister for the Navy, becomes Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states an official announcement.

He also becomes Vice-Premier (the post which M. Laval held but dropped on his dismissal).

Another Jap. Naval Plane Shot Down

KWEILIN, Feb. 10 (Central)—Following the shooting down of the Japanese Naval Transport at Hwanyangshan on the right bank of the West River on February 5, resulting in the death of Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, Supreme War Councillor, and nine other Japanese, another Japanese naval plane is reported to have been shot down on February 7 at an undisclosed place. All the occupants were killed.

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FUTURE SECURITY WHOLLY DEPENDENT ON VICTORY FOR FREEDOM

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL: DEAN'S REVIEW

"I do not intend to speak of the political situation in general, but only as it is affecting the life of our community. Our prayers and thanks and gratitude have been for our friends in England who have shouldered such grave responsibilities with high courage. Many of us realise quite clearly that our future security is wholly dependent on the victory for freedom, and the decisive forces in that victory depend tremendously on the freedom loving peoples of England and America," said the VERY REV. J. L. WILSON, Dean of St. John's Cathedral at the annual meeting of Electors at the Cathedral Hall yesterday.

Dean Wilson presided and was supported by Mr. P. S. Cassidy (Messrs. Lowe, Bligham and Mathews), Dr. A. V. Greaves, Prof. L. Forster, Mr. S. W. P. Perry and Miss Atkins.

Continuing, the Dean said in part:—

We assure our friends and relatives in England of our deep sympathy with their sufferings and a continued remembrance of their courageous spirits. Our own community has been further disturbed by the evacuation from Hongkong of so many women and children.

I am bound to mention this subject here, in spite of its unpopularity because it has vitally affected our work during the past year.

At the invitation of His Majesty's Government, at the urgent request of a Voluntary Committee with the approval of the Cathedral Trustees and the hearty co-operation of the Bishop I accompanied many of the evacuates to Australia and while down there was permitted to assist in their well fare as they settled down to their new environment. I consider it to be, and still consider it to have been part of my pastoral duty, among other things, towards a large section of our people.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

I spoke last year of the decrease in the number of communicants, I am glad to say that this has been remedied and we are back again at the 1937-38 figures, but there is still room for improvement.

There were 53 baptisms 5 of whom were adults Chinese converts to Christianity and the number of confirmation candidates was 11.

The high musical standard has been sustained in spite of the loss of so many of the choir, especially the choir boys.

The Cathedral Club continues to carry on successfully and by its victories at badminton enhances our reputation.

Prof. Forster continues to edit the St. John's Review and the fact that its circulation is small is a grave reflection on the Colony as a whole. The Review is far more than a parish magazine, it is an extremely able periodical which should be much more widely read, and would be if people took the trouble to look at it.

I would like to end this brief account by expressing my gratitude to many clergy who have helped me during the year, both at the Cathedral, at the Peak Church and the occasional services. My task has been made most pleasant by the happy co-operation with my Bishop and with my colleague Mr. Rose.

THE ACCOUNTS

In presenting the statement of accounts for 1940, Mr. P. S. Cassidy, said:—

The Accounts which I now submit show a deficit of \$2,049.83, so we are back to where we were in 1935 except that we have stronger reserves than we had then. I hope, however, that you will regard the final deficit of \$2,049 as not unsatisfactory in view of the abnormal times in which we are living.

It only remains for me to express my thanks to Messrs. Thompson & Co. for their services as Accountants and particularly to Mr. Mauder whose departure from the Colony will leave a gap hard to fill.

In his report, the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Greaves, said that there were 355 members on the electoral roll. He revealed that heavy expenses had been incurred by repairs carried out due to damages done to the Cathedral by white ants, and the installation of six new ventilators.

In moving the adoption of the Secretary's report, the Chairman moved a vote of thanks which was unanimously passed.

TRUSTEES RE-ELECTED

Mr. Cassidy and Prof. Forster were unanimously re-elected as representatives to the Board of Trustees of the Church of England.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS AT CENTRAL

LARCENY BY SERVANT

Lo Sam, 29, coolie, was fined \$10 or 14 days' hard labour by Major A. N. Macfadyen yesterday for stealing two tins of sugar and a tin of milk, the property of Gnr. G. A. Green, from the Tytam Gap Fort on Feb. 9.

Prosecuting, Sgt. Kinloch said that defendant was employed as a coolie in the servants' quarters of the fort. He was arrested by a constable when he was seen carrying the goods in the street.

Defendant had two previous convictions.

THEFTS FROM TAIKOO DOCKS

For stealing seven and three-quarters pounds of white metal turnings from the Taiwoo Docks on Feb. 2, Leung Wah, 52, coolie, was fined \$20 or one month's hard labour by Major Macfadyen yesterday.

It was revealed by the speaker that the bombing of Kunming by the Japanese had a very serious effect on the work of the Diocese in all parts of China.

Convicted of larceny of 11 1/2 pounds of nuts and bolts, valued at \$14, Ma Hop, 58, dock coolie, was fined \$25 or two months.

Pleading guilty, Li Wal-hing was fined \$20 or one month for stealing one can scuttle port nut, valued at \$15.

Sgt. Kinloch prosecuted in each case.

GAMBLING CASE

Hearing of the case in which Wai Tim, 36, unemployed, and Leung Kam-fuk, 45, shop keeper, were charged with keeping the first floor of No. 91, Main Street East as a common gaming house for the purpose of pal kan on Jan. 30, was begun before Major Macfadyen yesterday.

Mr. C. A. Sutherland Russ, who appeared for both defendants, pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution was conducted by Insp. W. A. Russell, assisted by Sgt. J. H. Evans.

After evidence for the prosecution was given, Mr. Russ submitted: "There is no evidence to convict. It is quite clear that domino is not a legal game, but there is no evidence to show the continuity or perpetuity of using the premises as a common gaming house."

Hearing was adjourned to Friday, at 11.30 a.m.

THEFT BY SERVANT

Charged with larceny by servant of \$478 from R. A. Silva, of the Colonial Trading Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, on Feb. 7, Leung Wong, 31, appeared before Mr. K. M. Anderson yesterday.

Det.-Sgt. Willison said that defendant was alleged to have lost the sum through gambling in the street.

Defendant was remanded to see whether he could make restitution.

CAMERAMAN IN COURT

Leung Ping, 24, assistant cameraman of the South China Motion Picture Corporation, Lee Garden, appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon yesterday on a charge of larceny of two rolls of film, valued at \$70, from the Company on Feb. 9.

Det.-Sgt. V. M. Morrison, prosecuting, stated that defendant was seen leaving the premises at 5 a.m. on that day with the film under his arm by a detective. On being stopped and questioned, he admitted the theft.

The complainant, Hon. Ha-chai, who is manager of the corporation, pleaded for him.

In ordering defendant to sign a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months, Mr. Sheldon commented: "You are very fortunate to have a master like this."

AT KOWLOON

CONVICTION REGISTERED

Convicted on two charges of larceny, Wong Ming, 41, was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour by Mr. E. Himsworth yesterday.

Defendant was charged with larceny of a foamite fire extinguisher and larceny of fixture, to wit, an electric switch from Hop Yick workshop Shum Chun Street.

Sgt. Gordon said that defendant was seen carrying the property by a Chinese constable who questioned him. Accused admitted the larceny and said that he, on seeing the shop door open, just walked in and took the things from the wall.

Accused had a previous conviction.

GENERAL

SORDID CASE BEFORE POLICE MAGISTRATE

Attempted Seduction Of Young Girl

Hearing of the case, in which Lo Hang, fireman attached to the Central Fire Brigade, Chan Chung-yan and Li Hing, actors, were charged with conspiring to procure, by intimidation, to have carnal knowledge of a 20-year-old girl with second defendant, was continued at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. E. Himsworth yesterday.

It was alleged that complainant fell in love with a girl of his father's shop, who, owing to his illiteracy, let the matter leak out.

Taking advantage of the knowledge defendants were alleged to have threatened her to part with her lover and to have carnal knowledge with second accused. Frightened by accused, the girl eloped to Shanghai with the girl but returned about ten days later.

WORKED TOGETHER

Giving evidence, Wong Wal, the girl with whom the girl was in love, said that Li and Fok were his old friends, having worked in the same shop. He received a letter from the girl and he brought it to Li and asked him to reply on his behalf.

On Sept. 27 complainant told Wong that she had been threatened by Li not to go around with him (Wong) that Li had another friend whom he would introduce to her. About three weeks later Wong was again told the same thing by his lover and they decided to run away to Shanghai so as to get away from defendants.

Wong denied the allegation by second defendant that he had promised to pay the latter for writing letters on his behalf. After evidence hearing was adjourned to Feb. 20 at 11.30 a.m.

LOITERER GAOLED

Two months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Himsworth yesterday on Lai Hon, 27, for loitering at Prince Edward Road about 3 a.m. on Feb. 7.

Sgt. Gordon said that defendant was seen staring at the house by a Chinese detective who went up and questioned him. Accused said that he was going to Kowloon City where he was employed by the Kin Sang Construction Co.

Inquiries showed that defendant held no such employment.

ROBBED FELLOW-LODGER

Pleading guilty to a charge of larceny of \$1,000 Chinese currency and two suits of female clothing from Ho Siu-wan, married woman, at No. 185, Reclamation Street, Tang Chuen, 33, was sentenced by Mr. K. M. Barnett yesterday to two months' hard labour and ordered to pay \$250 compensation to complainant or to serve a further four months in prison.

Det.-Sgt. Baldwin, prosecuting, said that defendant was lodger of complainant's, occupying the adjoining cubicle.

On the morning of Dec. 22 last year, complainant found her money and clothing missing from a drawer which was locked and at the same time she was informed that defendant and his wife had moved out.

Accused was arrested on information on Feb. 6 and the clothing was redeemed from a pawnshop.

GAMBLED REMANDED

Li Ki, 38, fitter, of No. 23, Sung Street, was charged before Mr. Barnett yesterday with keeping No. 366, Nathan Road, second floor, as a common gaming house.

Li Yat-kwan, 38, shop fok, and 21 others were charged with gambling.

Hearing of the case was fixed for Feb. 19 at 2.30 p.m.

First defendant was granted \$200 bail, while others were each allowed \$20 bail.

Mr. G. S. Ford appeared for accused.

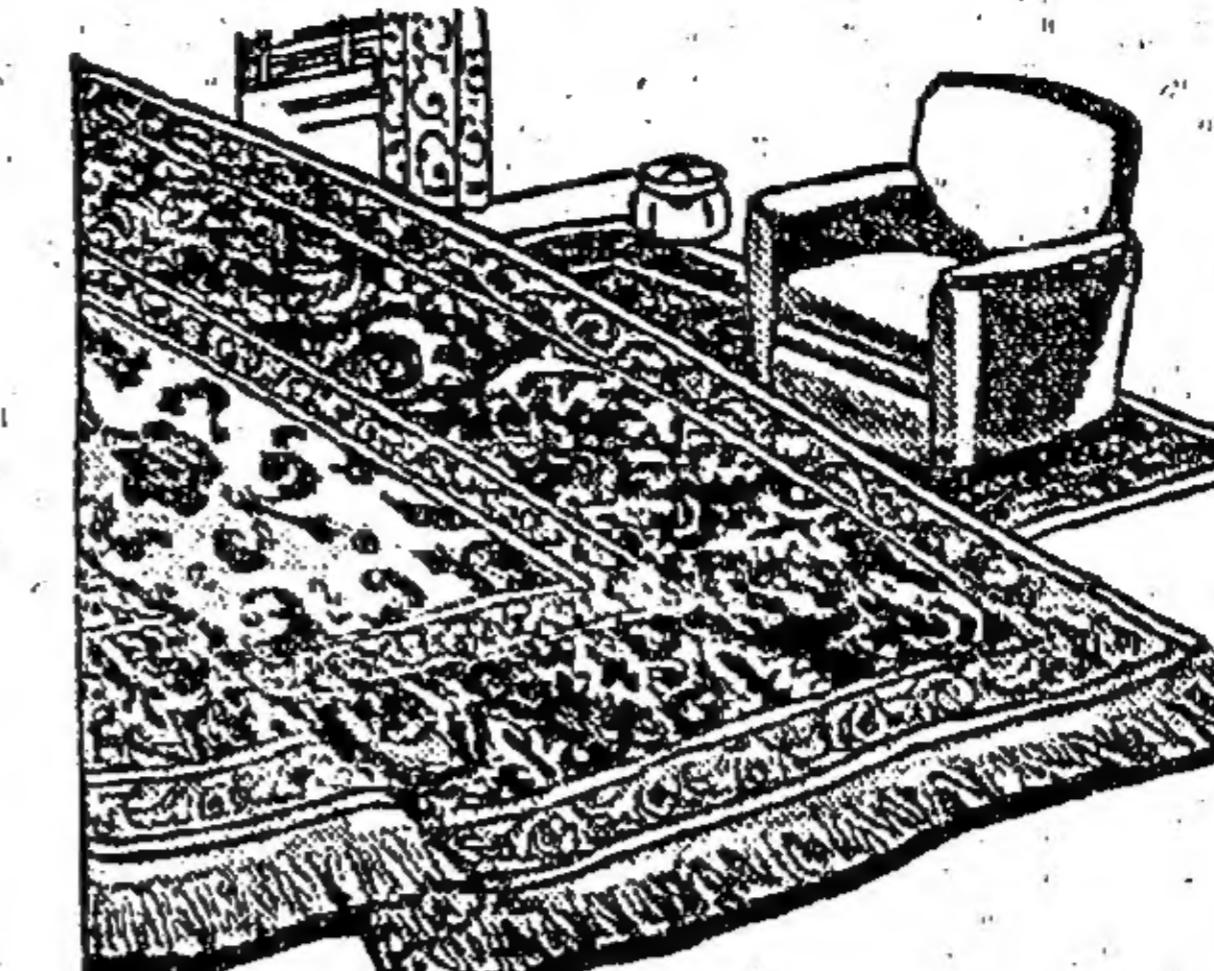
DANGEROUS DRIVING

G. H. Sheriff, Inspector of the Sanitary Department, was summoned before Mr. E. Himsworth yesterday for driving without due care and caution and failing to report an accident.

It was stated that defendant drove his car along Nathan Road about 1.30 a.m. on Jan. 2 and on turning into Laichikok Road he knocked down a rickshaw. The rickshaw coolie, Tsoi Wing, suffered injuries to the buttock.

He was admitted to Kowloon Hospital where he was detained for two days. It was alleged that defendant

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Li Wah-hi and Chau Yat-seung were fined \$3 each when they pleaded guilty before Mr. S. F. Balfour yesterday, to the charge of gambling at Wing On Street. Ping Chau, on Feb. 8, \$120 picked up during the raid was ordered to be donated to the Poor Box.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Daily Press
報章

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, No. 1 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 26th February, 1941, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Thursday the 13th February to Wednesday the 26th February, 1941 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1941.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE
& FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1941, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st February to TUESDAY, 11th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 21st January, 1941.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of Mabel Boshell of 5-87 Calle 12 Bogata in the Republic of Columbia South America, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 55 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 1st day of March 1941.

ALL creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1941.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Hongkong & Shanghai
Bank Building,
Hong Kong.

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CLIPPER DELAYED:
NOT ARRIVING
UNTIL MONDAY

Pan American Airways CHINA CLIPPER, which was originally scheduled to arrive in Hongkong today, has been delayed and is now not due to arrive in the Colony until Monday next, Feb. 17, and will leave the next morning.

The CALIFORNIA CLIPPER is now scheduled to arrive on Tuesday next, Feb. 18 and will leave the following morning.

THE ARMY OF FREE MEN FROM AUSTRALIA: THEIR SUCCESSES & TRADITIONS

"When I talk to you about the Australians, I do so because that army of free men seems to me to typify the triumph of the ordinary man against those who for years have been speaking war, thinking war and preparing for war," said MR. COLLIN WELLS, a prominent Australian Journalist when he broadcast from London yesterday on the smashing successes of the Australian troops, the character and traditions of the Australian army and how its achievements compare with those of the last war.

"When the last war broke out in 1914," said Mr. Wells, "Australia and many other nations were called upon to make their first large-scale war effort. Nobody knew how they would shape. Everyone knew their physique was good, but that does not make men good fighters."

UNKNOWN QUANTITY

"Even in 1914, people suspected that it was going to be a scientific war, so that mere physical strength and physical courage counted far less. So the Australians were an unknown quantity. After all there is no co-operation so effective as the co-operation of the intelligent men who can think for themselves. They did not take it very seriously."

"More than one democratic army has proved this and none of them have proved it more brilliantly than the Australians in the last war and in this. You may think that the exploits of an army drawn from a small nation is not of much importance in a world war. If you think that, you are wrong."

"Australians in the last war did many things, but they did three things which were among the major events—firstly, they made up half the force that stormed Gallipoli against defences that were considered impregnable and they held their position in circumstances which others would have believed impossible. Secondly, in Palestine and in Syria they played a major part that might have been said to have decided the course of the war, and thirdly, in Flanders they won success as shock troops and they set an imperishable memory by breaking the

chill paid a great tribute to the leadership and organisation of General Wavell and his staff, makes it practically impossible for the Italians, even with German help, to regain the initiative there. Apart from this it has been the greatest incentive to the Arab world to support Britain's cause and proof of this is already forthcoming in the reports that Iraq and Iran are taking steps to tighten their bonds of friendship with Britain, thus rendering null and void the much-talked-of efforts of the German "Lawrence of Arabia" to win over Arab sympathy to their side.

THE OTHER significant statement in Mr. Churchill's speech was his reference to the Balkans and to the threats which were being directed against these states by Herr Hitler. His appeal to them to stick together in order to overcome any aggression against them contained in it more than a promise of some form of practical assistance from Britain, if they would take the initiative to fight off the terror which was seeking to destroy their liberty and independence. What he has now told the world should convince these states that their only hope lies in a British victory and that, therefore, they should take his words seriously to heart. Coupled with this appeal to them to stand fast was the Prime Minister's expressed view that increased American assistance to Britain could now be accepted as certain. This in itself should show the world that the resources behind Britain in this great struggle for freedom are now unlimited and that they will be used to the fullest capacity until, as he said, "we finish the job."

LITTLE can be added to the detailed manner in which the Prime Minister "took stock" of the events of the past few months. There were, however, two very important references in his speech of which more than ordinary note must be taken. The first was in connexion with the Mediterranean theatre of war and his high praise for the successes of the British troops, the units of the navy and the Air Force. The passing of nearly the whole of Cyrenaica into British hands, in regard to which Mr. Chur-

TSE-FA GAMBLERS RAIDED

As the result of raids carried out by the Police on Sunday, the following appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with keeping common gaming houses for the purpose of "tsa fa":

Cheng Tung and Yiu Kam, No. 226, Wanchai Road, first floor, had their ball of \$75 each estreated.

Kwok Yau, No. 223, Queen's Road West, first floor, was fined \$50.

Tse Fong and Pun Shun, No. 15, Percival Street, first floor, had their balls of \$75 each estreated.

So Kong and Chan Yuen, No. 8, Wing Fong Street, first floor, were fined \$100, or six weeks' hard labour each.

Cheung Ying, No. 24, Tai Wong Street West, first floor, was fined \$100 or two months' hard labour.

Table money, totalling \$133, was ordered to be donated to the Poor Box.

KWANGTUNG TO ESTABLISH FOUR FACTORIES

To develop industries in the province, the Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to establish four factories in the present year. They are a spinning and weaving factory to be capitalised at \$220,000, a match factory, an iron refinery, and a flour mill.

The latter three factories will have a joint capitalisation of \$500,000 and will be operated and managed by the Department of Reconstruction. (Central News).

London Rent Problem

Must Tenant Pay If Unexploded Bomb Forces Withdrawal?

If you have had to evacuate your house because of an unexploded time bomb, are you still liable for the rent while you are absent?

This was the point discussed by Mr. Frank Powell at Tower Bridge Police Court when two men, who said they had been absent for five weeks from a house because of a time bomb and subsequent damage, appealed to the magistrate.

They said they had originally been ordered out of the premises by A.R.P. wardens. Mr. Powell said:

"Where by reason of the presence of a time bomb or other enemy action adjacent to property tenants are ordered to leave, and are absent for, say, a week or more, there is a frustration of contract which relieves the tenant from liability to pay rent while he is so absent from his house."

A legal authority said to me last night that in his opinion a new point had arisen. There has been no decision on the position of tenants compulsorily evacuated.

Provisions exist under the emergency legislation where the premises are untenable.

NO RULING

Officials of the Home Office and the Ministry of Health could not give any ruling, and I was referred to the Housing Centre. An official there said:

"The Landlords and Tenants War Damage Act of 1939 says that where houses are uninhabitable through war damage, the rent need not be paid. But time bombs where apparently not contemplated at the time the Act was drafted."

"The practice of some local authorities has been in the case of time bombs not to charge rent or rates if the tenants are absent more than four days."

Mr. E. M. Goldring, secretary of the Property Owners' Protection Association, said: "In the opinion of this association the effect of evacuating by reason of a time bomb is not evacuation within the meaning of the orders made under the Courts Emergency Powers Act 1939."

"There is no provision for rent suspension of, or relief of, payment of rent; nor can the landlord in turn, demand any relief in respect of rates."

"A tenant is only entitled to relief in two cases: Under a compulsory evacuation order, when rent is suspended for the period of war, and under the Landlords and Tenants War Damage Act."

New Plans In P.I. To Help Poliomyelitis Disease

The establishment of another reconstruction clinic in a nearby warm spring, organisation of a committee of experts to conduct research and investigation of the etiology, epidemiology and therapy of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and the purchase of two or more "iron lungs" are the measures being considered by the President Roosevelt's Poliomyelitis committee in the Philippines, reports the Manila Bulletin. While there is an immediate need for these measures, the committee is handicapped in its fight against the dreaded disease because of lack of more adequate funds.

Due to the increasing number new poliomyelitis clinic at San Lazaro.

Explaining the symptoms of the disease, Director Aguilar issued the following information:

"The early symptoms of this disease may simulate any of the indefinite illnesses of childhood. It is an acute illness with a sudden onset. The symptoms first to appear are headache, mild fever and some gastro-intestinal disturbance. The stomach symptoms, such as nausea and vomiting, are fairly constant but not striking. There is often constipation rather than diarrhea. Headache, frontal in character, appears early and is persistent. The average temperature is about 38.9 degrees Centigrade (102 degrees Fahrenheit)."

ONE "IRON LUNG"

At present the clinic has only one "iron lung" costing P2,500

which presents a dangerous situation in the future if two or more cases needing the use of the "iron lung" are reported. Dr. Jose D. Estrella, medical officer in charge of the poliomyelitis clinic, declared that another "iron lung" will soon be acquired as a donation from the Masonic Temple.

Poliomyelitis patients, it was pointed out, cannot be successfully aided without physiotherapy and orthopedic surgery. In order to render the maximum professional service to the patients, the committee is studying a plan to send a medical officer abroad as a government pensionado to specialise in physiotherapy and orthopedic surgery.

"Many of the patients complain of pain or stiffness of the neck and back and these may be detected readily on inspection. The child cannot bend his chin upon the chest nor the head forward between the knees and when he sits up the whole spinal column is held in an erect position. Any attempt to accomplish this act produces excruciating pain."

DEGREE OF PROSTRATION

The degree of prostration is usually greater than might be expected from the moderate fever. The face is flushed and the child is drowsy, but frequently becomes very restless or irritable when disturbed or handled. Symptoms referable to the upper respiratory tract are as a rule not pronounced. Chills, cough, sore throat, dizziness, or rashes may occur, but are not particularly suggestive of the disease.

"The most characteristic feature late in the disease is paralysis of motion without loss of sensation. The paralysed limbs are often very tender and sensitive. The paralysis usually develops about the third day, but may occur anytime within a week after onset. Often the initial symptoms are very mild. After a day or two of indisposition or perhaps a single restless night, the paralysis appears. It is impossible to make a definite diagnosis of poliomyelitis before the onset of paralysis without a lumbar puncture and examination of the spinal fluid."

NEWSSETTES

Mr. H. C. Durrschmidt, of the Standard-Vaccum Oil Co., left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the American President Lines, left Hongkong yesterday for Manila.

Mr. Wu Ying-kai, of No. 43, Western Street, reports that someone broke into his house on Sunday and stole \$78 worth of clothing.

The following forthcoming marriages were announced at the Registry, Supreme Court, yesterday:—Mr. Yeong Tai, merchant, residing at 385 Queen's Road West, and Miss Loo Lai-ying, of 36 Cochran Street; Mr. Qu Yung-ji, cashier, of 186 Hennessy Road, second floor, and Miss Yung Sau-ping, 224 Queen's Road East, second floor.

Mrs. Rose Jong, wife of Mr. P. F. Jong, of Massachusetts, America, announced the engagement of her second son, Frank King, to Miss Mary Tai, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Tai, of No. 35, Shek Kui Mei Street, on Sunday before a large gathering of guests at her residence, No. 798, Nathan Road.

The motion that "Modern scientific developments have brought more harm than good in their train" was defeated by 12 votes to five at a debate held by St. Andrew's Club last night. The Rev. H. Wittenbach was in the chair. Speakers for the motion were Mr. A. C. Jeffreys and Mr. Christian, and the speakers against Mr. B. D. Evans and Mr. G. S. P. Heywood.

Dr. P. Z. King, Director of the National Health Administration, arrived in Kwangtung from Chungking yesterday to inspect health work and to attend the commencement exercises of the Health Workers Training Class.

GERMANY REGRETTING FAILURE TO GET HOOKS ON THE FRENCH FLEET

"The Germans must be regretting that when they imposed the armistice terms on France they failed to get their hooks on the French Fleet," said MR. THOMAS CADET, when he broadcast from London yesterday on the latest developments in Vichy.

Mr. Cadet stated that after all sorts of wild reports about the situation in France, the latest news from trustworthy sources is that Marshal Petain was still resisting the attempts of Germany to get hold of the French Fleet and the French naval bases.

Only on Sunday, Mr. Cadet said, the wires were humming with reports that Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan had fled to North Africa. These had no doubt been given out by the Germans in order to create the impression of confusion having broken out in France and that the Germans would have to step in to offer their protection.

"This tale broke down," said Mr. Cadet. "For in a few hours Vichy itself gave the lie to the reports and, more important still, responsible American newspaper correspondents on the spot reported that Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan were still there."

DROPPED BRICK

"Realising that they had dropped a brick, the Nazis did not continue this line and before they could think of a new piece of fiction, a disagreeable piece of real

DEATH OF CAPT. EUAN WALLACE FORMER CABINET MINISTER

The death occurred in London yesterday of Capt. Rt. Hon. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., former Minister of Transport, at the age of 48, states a London message.

The late Capt. Wallace was appointed Senior Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence in London last year.—(Special)

SERVED IN FRANCE

Born in 1892, he was educated at Harrow and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. In 1911 he joined the Life Guards, and was Adjutant from 1915 to 1918. He served in France during the Great War and was awarded the Military Cross.

In 1918 he went out to Washington as Assistant Military Attaché, and the following year was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada. From 1922 to 1923 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the First Lord of the Admiralty and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the next four years.

From 1923 to 1935 he was Civil Lord of the Admiralty, after which he became Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs. From 1935 to 1937 he was Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade and during the next two years Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

MR. REED SMOOT

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Noted as the high priest of tariffs, an implacable opponent of war debt revision and a leading figure of the Mormon Church, the former United States Senator, Mr. Reed Smoot, died here at the age of 79.

Mr. Smoot was the co-author of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1922. He was for a long time chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission.

He was the centre of a bitter controversy in the United States over polygamy in 1903.

Mr. Smoot admitted his father was polygamous but said he himself opposed the practice, pointing out he had only one wife.

Finally the Senate Committee adopted a report opposing his unseating.

New Move To Secure War Production

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—An important move to speed up the repair of bombed factories which will bring engineers and surveyors on the spot even while the raid is still on, is announced by the Minister of Works and Buildings, Lord Reith.

He has appointed as Director of Emergency Reconstruction Major-General C. C. Appleyard and permanent area officers throughout the country are to work with the Minister of Aircraft Production and the local Reconstruction Panels.

PLoughing For Victory With Tractors



MR. R. S. HUDSON

In a broadcast yesterday, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, said that in six months or a year from now, with luck, we might be talking about the day of victory, states a London message.

Mr. Hudson emphasised that there was no room for complacency.

"In Napoleon's days we ploughed with oxen—today we are ploughing

for victory with tractors, 80,000 of them. We shall grow food and it is the one thing in this terrible war worth doing."—(Special)

NO FURTHER VICHY CABINET CHANGES

LATEST INDICATIONS FROM VICHY as the result of ADMIRAL DARLAN taking over the FOREIGN MINISTRY from M. FLANDIN are that no further Cabinet changes will take place until the end of this week, states a London message.

It was added that Admiral Darlan will take over other Ministries.

There was no indication of M. Laval's intention since he refused Marshal Petain's offer to enter the Cabinet.—(Special)

A message from Saigon, commenting on the resignation of M. Flandin yesterday, said that he had refrained from political activity for some time. M. Flandin was one of those who was in favour of Franco-German rapprochement as he thought that unnecessary horrors would be avoided by strict adherence to the Armistice with Germany.

DIFFICULT SITUATION

M. Laval's dismissal created a very difficult situation as far as relations with Germany were concerned.

American Press Unanimous: Premier's Speech

Continued from Page 1

MR. ALBERT WARNER, commentator over the Columbia Radio network, said, "It was a moving appeal that Mr. Churchill made to the United States. It was characterised by confidence and sober determination, and by great restraint. It has brought a new prestige here."

The GERMAN broadcast fastened on to Mr. Churchill's reference to the four squares at Waterloo as an excuse for more praising of the valour of German soldiers in that battle.

WELL DOCTORED

The ITALIANS had the speech well doctored and the only sentence which was published was "the events in Libya are only part of the story". But what Mr. Churchill really said was "the events in Libya are only part of the story of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire."

The SOFTA RADIO devoted eight minutes to the speech but omitted all references to Bulgaria.

An American correspondent from Ankara writes that so-called Nazi tourists in civilian clothes are increasing every day in Bulgaria. On the Rumanian side of the Danube pontoon bridging equipment is now openly exposed.

Inspired denials have been put

forth in Sofia of Mr. Churchill's statement that German troops are already moving in Bulgaria.—(Special)

CORRECT MOMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—All current indications suggest that Mr. Churchill's speech last night came at precisely the correct psychological moment when it is most welcome to American public opinion.

News of British triumphs in North Africa and anticipation of Mr. Wendell Willkie's statements on his return from a successful tour of Britain, galvanised public interest in all sections of the United States people in foreign affairs.

This interest has been consolidated by Mr. Churchill's speech which was heard perfectly in most parts of the United States and received practically unanimous approval from the nation's most influential newspapers.

POWERFUL COMPARISON

A powerful comparison between the speech and the "profound silence surrounding Mussolini of the frantic compound of rambling historical distortions unsupported by boasting which recently emanated from Berlin" is drawn by the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

The comparison forces the realisation, says this influential newspaper, that in the slow massacre of British warlike power is a tremendous force which can strike a crushing blow with decisive effect.

The CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER pays tribute to Mr. Churchill's sober honesty in his appraisal of the dangers confronting his people and the world.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR emphasises satisfaction that Britain does not want the American Army but does want American war mate

FIGHTING SPIRIT

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—The fighting spirit shown in Mr. Churchill's speech is fully reflected in Press comments.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH describes the speech as a "proclamation that the nature of the war has undergone a change for which we may be deeply thankful and rejoice.

"Nazism has been helpless while Fascism has been struck deadly blows. The thunders of the British Fleet at Genoa shattered the shipyards and the resources of a base whence, as the Prime Minister put it, a Nazi expedition might soon have sailed to attack General Weygand in Africa.

"It has enforced the lesson that Signor Mussolini has challenged forces which will not rest till he and his system have been overthrown."

CHIEF OBSTACLE

THE TIMES says: "General Wavell's brilliant victories already done much to remove the fear that the war was bound to end in stalemate, which was possibly one of the chief obstacles of effective aid from America."

"Every bold blow we can strike at the enemy is valuable not only for its immediate military effect but also for the influence it has upon the feeling of the United States and among our friends throughout the world."

The DAILY MAIL describes Mr. Churchill's speech as magnificent and says the naval bombardment of Genoa has postponed for a long time, if it has not stopped altogether, a joint German-Italian enterprise for an attack on General Weygand in Algeria and Tunisia.

REPLY TO INTRIGUES

Three hundred tons of shells flung into the works and dockyards of Italy's greatest commercial port are our reply to the schemes and intrigues whereby Hitler hoped to secure the French Empire and outflank General Wavell.

Genoa, like Benghazi, will offer immense encouragement to the Vichy Government in their stand against Hitler's demands.

The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN says today that when the British successes have almost eliminated one member of the Axis and gravely embarrassed the strategy of the other, it is inconceivable that the French forces in Africa should be in a mood for capitulation.

ACT AT ONCE

Hitler may have decided he must act at once since every hour fortifies French sentiment and provides further proof of the power of British arms.

Hitler has powerful weapons to use against Marshal Petain's firmness, but in the present state of war and the present temper of France, he cannot gain advantages he seeks by force without increasing his own difficulties.

FIRM DETERMINATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Mr. Churchill's speech deeply impressed Americans owing to its frankness, modesty and firm determination.

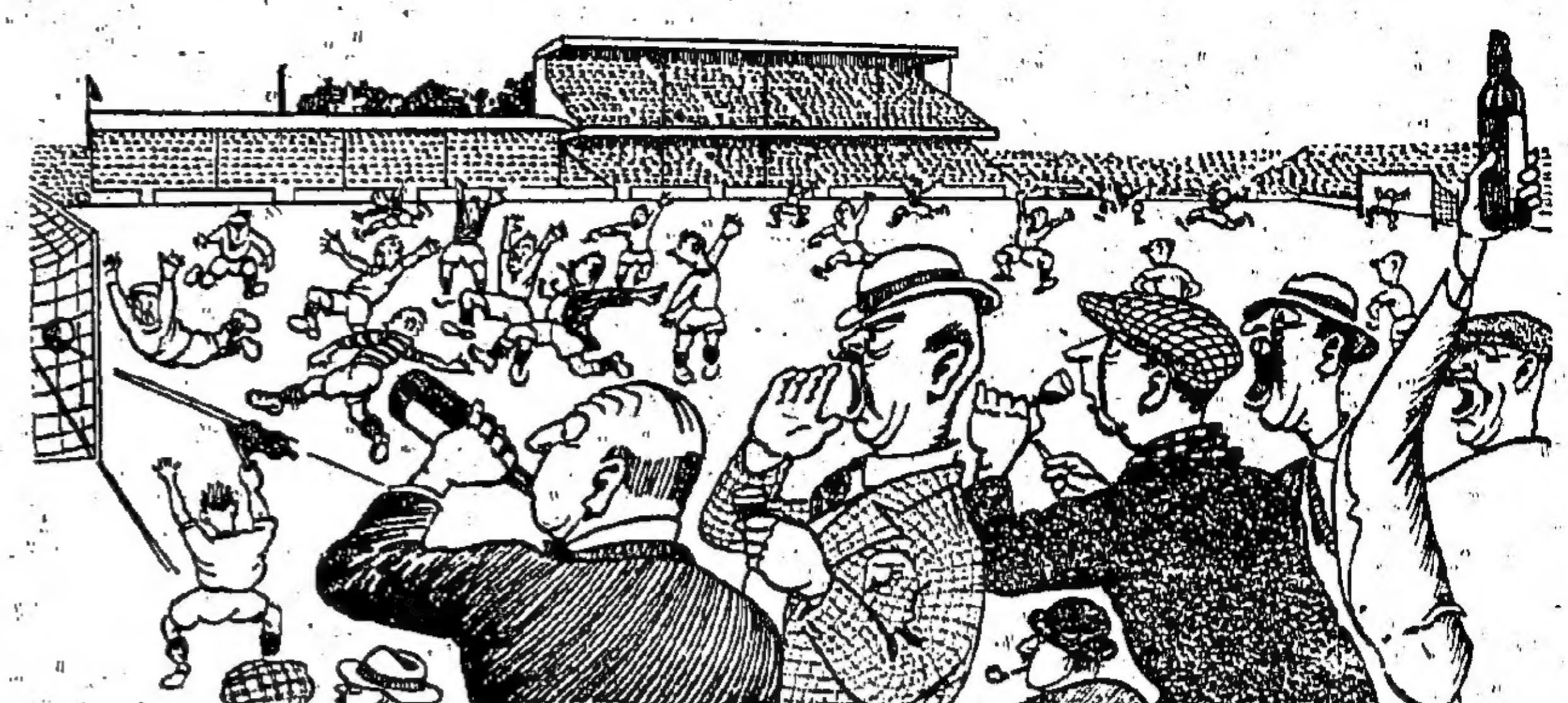
It unquestionably added to the reputation Mr. Churchill enjoys in the United States.

His statement that no American troops will be wanted as far as he could see will help to dispose of some arguments against the Lease and Lend Bill in the Senate.

Britain's stock in the United States is running higher than ever at the moment with the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill by the House. Mr. Willkie's return from his trip to England and the astounding successes against the

American Press Unanimous: Premier's Speech

"The Connoisseur Comes to Caldbeck's Successful Soccer Supporters



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ANOTHER

Willkie Back In America

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—About 200 people greeted Mr. Wendell Willkie as he disembarked from the Dixie Clipper after his trip to England.

Talking to reporters immediately on alighting, Mr. Willkie said that he was "very much impressed by the unity of the British people."

When asked whether he had the same conclusions on aid to Britain as before his departure from the United States, Mr. Willkie replied, "My view as to how the matter should be handled has been affected and modified by what I have seen."

ABORTIVE ATTACK ON CONVOY

MR. YING RELEASED

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10 (Reuter)—Mr. Ying Ing-seng, Chairman of the Chinese Gold Bar Stock Exchange who was kidnapped on Saturday in the Western District, was released after intervention by the escort vessel Pyt Iley. An Admiralty communiqué says there were no survivors from the enemy police of the Special Municipality.

NIPPON TROOPS ON THE RUN IN SOUTH HONAN

CHINESE RECAPTURE KIOSHAN

CHUNGKING, Feb. 10 (Central)—The Japanese in south Honan are fleeing back to Sinyang, their stronghold on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, where they started the offensive a fortnight ago while the Chinese in pursuit are converging on the town from three directions.

Following the recapture of Chumatiens, 60 miles north of Sinyang, the Chinese pushed further down the Peiping-Hankow Railway and recovered Kioshan, 12 miles south, yesterday. Without even a pause they passed through Hwangshansi and are advancing on Mingkang, 24 miles north of Sinyang.

To the west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway the Chinese have

annihilated a part of the Japanese

fortifications around Tangho, about 105

miles northwest of Sinyang, and

have successfully "mopped up" the

Japanese at Miyang, east of

Tangho. Heavy losses were in-

flicted upon the Japanese reaching

Shanshui between Tangho and

Wangshui on the flight back

to Sinyang.

To the east of the railway the

Chinese have recaptured Hsikou,

south of Chengyang, and are

smashing their way to the railway

to cut the Japanese retreat.

The Japanese troops at Loshan,

about 30 miles east of Sinyang,

were subjected to encircling at-

tacks by the Chinese. They tried

to make a sortie last week but

were repulsed, abandoning a num-

ber of casualties.

WOMEN CARRIED OFF

Normal conditions have been restored at Chengyang and Junan following their recapture by the Chinese. Government offices have been moved back. Inhabitants reported that six carloads of women were carried off upon the Japanese withdrawal from Junan while quantities of valuables were seized at Chengyang.

Supported by four artillery

ANOTHER OFFENSIVE SWEEP OVER THE NORTH COAST OF FRANCE was carried out by the R. A. F. yesterday, states a London message.

Two formations from the Bomber Command, accompanied by a strong force of fighters, attacked the coast from Boulogne to Dunkirk where bombs were dropped on docks. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

The Air Ministry communiqué stated that in the course of reconnaissance and patrolling on Sunday an attack was made on enemy destroyers off the Norwegian coast and one enemy vessel was hit amidships.—(Special)

EARLY RAID

"We beg our listeners," said the announcer, "to excuse us for speaking so slowly and repeating all the time but for several weeks now the Vatican radio has been jammed by an unknown source."

LONDON, Feb. 10 (EWS)—It is learned in London that a small force of R. A. F. bombers attacked objectives in North-West Germany in the early hours of this morning.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by:

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1941 commencing at 11.00 a.m.

at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central (2nd Floor).

623 Pairs Boots

521 Pairs Khaki Shorts

519 Khaki Jackets

336 Pairs Khaki Trousers

153 Caps

62 Pairs Canvas Rubber Shoes

58 Pairs Drab Hosiery

46 Pairs Puttees

29 Pairs Khaki Breeches

29 Khaki Helmets

27 White Khaki Overalls

24 Khaki Overalls

also

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by:

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Tuesday the 11th February, 1941 commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central (Room No. 205, 2nd Floor)

A COLLECTIONS OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by:

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th February, 1941, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m., with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong and at Kowloon Naval Depot.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES

comprising:-

Boats, Motor and Sailing (Hull only) Old Tires, Canvas, India Rubber, Clocks, Leather, Electric Gear, Lamps, Binoculars, Oars, Cordage, Firewood, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Beds, Wash Basins, Furniture, Electric Cable, Oil Drums, Dirty Oil, etc.

and

Zinc Ashes and old Iron and Steel. Lots may be inspected on Wednesday, 12th February, 1941.

(Only British Subjects will be admitted into H.M. Naval Establishments to view or bid for the lots).

Terms of Sale:-As detailed in Catalogue.

LAMMERT BROS.

By Appointment, Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

KANSU PROGRESSING IN RECONSTRUCTION

After three years of vigorous efforts, Kansu is making notable progress in various fields of reconstruction, particularly in communications, according to Mr. Li Shih-chun, Commissioner of the Kansu Provincial Government.

With Lanchow, capital of the province, as the center, a network of eight inter-provincial highways has been built with a total length of 6,234 kilometers, of which 3,388 kilometers are in Kansu.

They are: the Kansu-Sinkiang Highway, 2,683 kilometers; the Kansu-Shensi Highway, 704 kilometers; the Kansu-Szechuan Highway, 1,080 kilometers, of which 360 kilometers have been completed and opened to traffic; the Kansu-Chinghai Highway, 229 kilometers; the Kansu-Ninghsia Highway, 453 kilometers; the Hanchuan-Li-Shanghsipu Highway, 410 kilometers; the Pingliang-Ninghsia Highway, 409 kilometers; and the Pingliang-Paochi Highway, 63 kilometers.

In addition, seven branch lines have been constructed, and several new ones are being projected. The highways already open to traffic not only traverse the various parts of the province but likewise form a system of roadwork linking the important cities in the entire Northwest.

Due to the scarcity of rainfall, Kansu has been frequently suffering from draught. Of the 17,600,000 mow of arable land in the province, paddy fields occupy only 2,700,000 mow, while the rest is all dry land unsuitable for rice cultivation. To combat the menace of draught and consequent famine, the provincial authorities have devoted special attention to the development of river conservancy work and irrigation projects.

IRRIGATION CANAL

One irrigation canal was cut at Lingtiao, south of Lanchow, and was completed at the end of 1938. The canal measures 28 kilometers in length and irrigates an area of 35,000 mow of land. Ten other canals have been under construction and are expected to be completed in the current year, while work on seven new ones is expected to begin soon.

In view of the abundant supply of wool, numerous small handicraft spinning and weaving factories have sprung up in different parts of the province, since the start of the war. The woolen piece goods and blankets produced in Kansu are meeting a popular demand for clothing material for military and civilian wear, and are widely welcomed in many parts of China.

In mineral resources, Kansu is particularly rich in coal. Next are gold, manganese, nitre and petroleum. There are now five large coal mines, one gold mine, one manganese mine, and one nitre mine. Under the direct control and management of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction is a coal mine at Ahkancheng near Lanchow, which supplies fuel for both household and industrial consumption in the provincial capital. (Central News).

POLICE REPORTS

Mr. Chan Wun-fan, residing at No. 12, Prince Terrace, first floor, reports that between midnight on Saturday and 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, somebody broke into his house by forcing open a window and decamped with money and jewellery totalling \$746.

GUAM SURROUNDED

"The primary reason for that is Guam is surrounded by Japanese mandated Islands. It seems that as long as the fortifications of Guam remain as they are, today the chief of the U.S. naval operations will never approve a plan of sending his fleet along this central line."

Mr. W. J. John, of the Taikoo Docks, reports that two drums of paint and 25 fathoms of Manila rope, to the total value of \$55, were stolen from on board a ship lying in the harbour on Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Richardson, of No. 11, May Road, has reported the theft of a raincoat, valued at \$30, from car No. 5347 parked in the Statue Square car park between noon and 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Mr. N. Spence, of No. 23, Broadwood Road, reports that between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Sunday, someone stole shoes and clothing to the total value of \$16 from car No. 419 parked in Chater Road.

southern half and near the bottom of it.

The South China Sea is Japan's Mediterranean Sea, and forms the first battle line of the Japanese navy. In my personal opinion, the greatest battle of the two navies will be fought in this sea for establishing the supremacy over the Pacific.

"Lastly, America can attack Japan by sending its fleets along the north course by way of the Aleutian Islands, but most probably the American navy would not take this course for various reasons. At any rate, it is most certain that American naval operations across the Pacific will be started from Hawaii."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH CHINA PLANNED

Four important resolutions aiming at furthering the economic development of South China were adopted at a meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Southwest War Zone.

The resolutions call for:

1. The creation of a fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of granting loans to farmers in southern Kwangsi to buy oxen and agricultural implements;

2. Appropriating of \$150,000 to the Kwangtung Provincial Department of Reconstruction to establish a flour mill in the East River region;

3. Large scale production of indigo and improvement in the methods of manufacture; and

The establishment at Kweilin of a branch agency of the Price-stabilisation Bureau by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to check the rise of commodity prices in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. (Central News).

FIRING PRACTICE

Firing practice, as under, is notified for today:-

(a) Heavy anti-aircraft practice in the southern area of the Island between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Firing areas "C" and "D" will be affected.

(b) Light gun practice between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

Alternative date - Feb. 13.

(c) Heavy gun practice between 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Firing area "B" will be affected.

(d) Light gun firing practice between 8 p.m. and midnight.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

Firing practice, as under, is notified for tomorrow:-

(a) Heavy anti-aircraft practice in the southern area of the Island between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

between 8 p.m. and midnight.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

Firing practice, as under, is notified for Friday:-

(a) Reserved as alternative date to Feb. 7, 1941, for heavy gun firing practice between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. in firing area "C."

(b) Light gun firing practice between 8 p.m. and midnight.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

If you wish to create a good impression use our cards of high Quality.

TRANSPORTATION BUREAU

A total of 103 resolutions including reforms in the transportation system, betterment of the treatment of drivers, and organisation of a workers' welfare committee, was passed at the five-day conference of the Southeast Transport Bureau held from Feb. 4 to 8. The conference was attended by delegates from seven southeast provinces, whose communications on land and water the Bureau directs. (Central News).

between 8 p.m. and midnight.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

Firing practice, as under, is notified for Friday:-

(a) Reserved as alternative date to Feb. 7, 1941, for heavy gun firing practice between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. in firing area "C."

(b) Light gun firing practice between 8 p.m. and midnight.

Firing areas "D" and "E" will be affected.

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What T.V. Soong Said Seven Years Ago

Continued from Page 4

strike at Ohio, large forces would be ordered by the defense to remain in Pennsylvania to form the nucleus for guerrilla activities involving the masses of the population. To carry the idea further, should the enemy succeed in reaching Indiana, large detachments would be left behind in both Ohio and Pennsylvania to harass enemy garrisons and attack his lines of communication ceaselessly.

The deeper the enemy penetrated, the more troops he would have to detail, to protect his ever-lengthening lines of communication amidst a hostile population, so that the spearhead would progressively become weaker as it moved westward.

Today, if you look at the map of China, you will find large, ugly blotches known as the Japanese occupied areas. Enemy occupation of these territories, is, however, superficial; the enemy holds the large cities but the countryside, only a few miles removed remains in the hands of the Chinese Government, which collects taxes, circulates its own currency, maintains order, and dispenses justice. The enemy may occupy the rail ways and some of the important highways, but on both sides are encamped Chinese troops and guerrillas, constantly blowing up bridges, tearing down tracks, and ambushing columns. The furthest Japanese outpost is as far west as Ichang, but only a few miles outside of Shanghai, Nanking, and Peking hover regular divisions of the Chinese Army.

HOLD SUPERFICIAL

The Japanese themselves recognise that their hold on the occupied districts of China is superficial and uncertain, and that their army is bogged down, unable to advance further. Four weeks ago, on December 27, Steele of the Chicago Daily News cabled from Shanghai the astounding admission by the Chief of the Japanese army press section that there was little hope of China's collapse. Steele wrote:

"When the Japanese Army admits that it is in difficulties, it is news. Col. Hayao Mabuchi, who just returned to Tokyo to become chief of the army press section, after more than a year in China, frankly confessed in a published statement today that there is little hope of the total collapse of Chinese resistance unless some radical change occurs in the world situation."

Strongly warning the Japanese people against complacency and over optimism as a result of the three-power axis, Col. Mabuchi declared that instead of turning the international trend favourable to Japan, it is steadily drifting in the other direction—favourable to Chungking."

BEYOND COMPREHENSION

Col. Mabuchi, who is known for his outspokenness, continued: "The present China affair is so complicated that it cannot be comprehended thoroughly by mere common sense. Japan is fighting the troops of Chiang Kai-shek on the soil of China, but the defeat of these troops will not bring the solution of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Most of the Chinese, collected under the banner of Chiang Kai-shek, represent the cream of the Chinese people with a flaming love of their country. Standing behind them are Great Britain, America and other countries which intend to maintain the old order in East Asia. Japan should recognise fully the strenuous efforts which the anti-Japanese camp in Chungking is making."

The recent agreement among the Axis powers with regard to their respective spheres of influence, is the most ambitious and comprehensive partitioning of the world attempted since the papal Bull of 1493 divided the non-European world between Spain and Portugal. Japan as her share of the spoils was assigned a vital space consisting of China and all of the Southern Pacific, i.e., Indo-China, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Burma, India and probably Australia and New Zealand. There are prizes rich beyond the dream of avarice, but Japan has yet to take them, and above all the key fortress of Singapore has still to be stormed."

FORMIDABLE FLEET

Singapore, without the main British fleet, and relying upon Australian and Dutch squadrons, is no match for the entire naval and air force of Japan, supported by a land army. In attacking Singapore there is of course the problem of the formidable battle

fleet of the United States, but the Japanese reason that should an attack upon Singapore synchronize with massive assaults by their partners on Great Britain, Gibraltar, and Suez, with growing danger in the Atlantic, the United States may be disposed to leave Singapore to its fate.

Although the Japanese fleet and air force are intact, the land forces are insufficient to support and consolidate a gigantic southward expansion. According to conservative estimates of neutral military and naval authorities the Japanese army in China has lost in killed, died of disease and permanently disabled over 1,000,000 men. In addition, they have bogged down in China an army of 1,250,000 men, not counting their divisions in Manchuria, facing the Russians. It is the consensus of expert military opinion that the law of diminishing returns is operating in Japan against the creation of fresh formations for new adventures, and the logical step under the circumstances would be for the Japanese to withdraw the bulk of their troops and transports from China.

JAPANESE REALISATION

For nearly six months China has repeatedly been the recipient of peace offers from Japan on an increasingly favourable basis. The Japanese recognise that there is no hope of eliminating the Chinese forces for a long time to come. On the other hand, time presses, and their advance southward ought no longer to be postponed. Why not then make peace with China so that their troops could be released for the Southern Pacific? If their Singapore venture succeeds, with the limitless resources of oil, rubber, tin, rice and cotton from the new colonies, and with the Burma Road cut off, China could be strangled at leisure. They could well afford to give China liberal terms now, as, after the fall of Singapore, all agreements with China would automatically go by the board.

This reasoning is perfectly sound, but also so sound that the Chinese can see it too. Withdrawal of the main Japanese forces would give us temporary relief, but the fall of Singapore would be as disastrous for us as for Britain, and perhaps ultimately for the United States. Peace with Japan now would only be a temporary armistice with all the advantage accruing to Japan, and as the Sino-Japanese conflict is a part of the general struggle, enduring peace can only come as part of a general world settlement. Therefore, we must continue our fight, but henceforth we fight not only to maintain our positions but to bring increased pressure so that the enemy cannot withdraw his troops for his southward expansion.

REDOUTABLE FORCE

The Chinese army is a rugged redoubtable force of 2,500,000 regulars, supported by vast numbers of guerrillas. Although China has lost over two million soldiers in the war, by all accounts she has today an infinitely better organised and more experienced army than at the beginning of the war. With the Japanese army strung out over a very wide area, demoralised and discouraged by a war that has no end, a determined offensive campaign could have far reaching results.

In maintaining and extending her war of resistance China encounters two major problems: lack of money and lack of airplanes.

The financial problem has only to be posed to be understood: on top of three years of destructive warfare, with the loss by seizure or destruction of her richest industrial areas, with communications largely disrupted, China has been maintaining millions of soldiers and guerrillas. The external value of her currency has fallen to one fifth of the pre-war rate, while domestic prices have risen six fold.

Fortunately the United States and Great Britain, have stepped into the breach and have given us substantial assistance in loans and credits. From persons who have just come from China I learn that the effect of President Roosevelt's announcement of one hundred million dollars aid to China was electrical, and, as one observer puts it, the announcement gave to the sorely pressed people of China fresh assurances of final victory.

NOT READILY SOLVED

Not so readily solved is the problem of airplanes because the United States, as well as Britain and other countries, are experiencing a great shortage. The question of airplanes for China has aroused so much interest that

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE SHARE QUOTATIONS

SHARE-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Buyer	Sellers	Sales	Nomina	MONDAY 10 FEB.		Buyer	Sellers	Sales	Nomina
				Banks	Do. (Col. Reg.)	Do. (Loc. Reg.)	Chartered Banks	Mercantile Bks. "A"	Bank of East Asia
\$1405	283	H. K. Banks	...	...	...	...	\$1400
...	281	Do. (Col. Reg.)	...	...	...	...	283
...	281	Do. (Loc. Reg.)	...	...	...	...	281
...	233	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	...	284
...	214	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	...	283
\$76	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...	...	214
...	15 ct.	N. C. & S. Banks	...	...	...	...	...
...	Insurances	...	...	...	...	...
\$215	Canton Insurances	...	...	...	...	\$210
\$410	1	Union Insurances	...	...	...	...	80 ct.
\$170	Underwriters	...	...	...	...	\$185
...	H. K. Fire	...	...	...	...	...
...	Shipping	...	...	...	...	...
...	Douglas	...	...	...	...	\$135
...	Steamboats	...	...	...	...	284
...	Indo-China, (Pref.)	...	...	...	...	\$100
...	Indo-China, (Def.)	...	...	...	...	160
...	Waterboats	...	...	...	...	87
...	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. & K. Wharves, Providents	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Docks (Old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Docks (New)	...	...	...	...	...
...	*Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mining	...	...	...	...	...
...	Kailam	...	...	...	...	...
...	Raubs	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hong Kong Mines	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lands, Hotels and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Lands	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 4th Adventures	...	...	...	...	...
...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Railways	...	...	...	...	...
...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ewo (S.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Shai Cottons (S.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Zoong Sings (S.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wing On Textiles (S.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Public Utilities	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Tramways	...	...	...	...	...
...	Peak Tram (old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Peak Tram (new)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Star Ferries	...	...	...	...	...
...	Y'mate Ferries	...	...	...	...	...
...	China Lights (O.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	China Lights (New)	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Electrics (Old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Electrics (New)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Macao Electrics (Old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Macao Electrics (New)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...	...
...	Telephones (old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Telephones (new)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Spore Tractions (Ord.)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Industrials	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cald. Macq. (Ord.) S.	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cald. Macq. (Pref.) S.	...	...	...	...	...
...	Canton Ices	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cements	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Ropes	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. K. Govt. Loans	...	...	...	...	...
...	4% Loan	...	...	...	...	...
...	31% " (1934)	...	...	...	...	...
...	31% " (1940)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...
...	Entertainments	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructions (old)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructions (new)	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sinceres	...	...	...	...	...
...	Watsons	...	...	...	...	...
...</						

FOREIGN MARKETS & QUOTATIONS

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

FEBRUARY 10, 1941.

London—
Telegraphic Transfer, 1/2 7/8

Bank Bills, on demand 1/2 7/8

Credits 4 months' sight

On Shanghai—

On demand 435

On Singapore—

On demand 52 3/4

On Japan—

On demand 162 1/3

On India—

Telegraphic Transfer, 1/2 1/2

and demand 82 1/2

On New York—

Bank Bills, on demand 23 9/16

Credits, 60 days' sight 24 6/16

On Batavia—

On demand 44 1/8

On Paris—

Bank Bills, on demand Nom.

Credits 4 months' sight Nom.

On Saigon—

On demand 102 1/4

On Manila—

On demand 47 1/8

On Bangkok—

On demand 149 1/2

On Sterling Notes—

Bank Buying Rate ... Now.

Bar Silver per oz 23 1/4

Market Report

FROM ROZA BROS.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Silver prices were unchanged over the week-end, the quotations remaining at 23 1/4 for both Ready and Forward. American Silver was unquoted.

The London/New York cross-rate was quoted at 402 1/2. New York/London was quoted at 403.

MARKET

Quiet.

STERLING

There were sellers at 1/3 February/April, buyers at 1/3/1/32 Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

Sellers at 24 for Cash, buyers at 24 1/16 for Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

Opened with sellers at 447 1/2. Business was arranged at various rates and at the close sellers were quoted at 443, buyers bidding 444 for Cash.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Steady. Opened with sellers of Sterling at 3 1/1/32 for Spot. The market closed at Noon with sellers at 3 3/8 for Spot. U. S. Dollars at 5 11/32 for Spot. Last advices indicated sellers at 5 13/32 for Spot.

AFTERNOON MARKET

The market was quiet in the afternoon.

STERLING

There were sellers at 1/3 February/April, buyers at 1/3/1/32 Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

Sellers at 24 for Cash, buyers at 24 1/16 for Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

Opened with sellers at 443 and at the close there were sellers at 448 for Spot.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Opened with sellers of Sterling 3 3/8 and last advices indicated sellers at 5 23/64 for Spot. U. S. Dollars opened with sellers at 5 13/32 for Spot and last advices indicated sellers at 5 3/8 for Spot.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Feb. 10 (Reuter). Official T.T. Rates

Opening 0/3-5/18

London 5-1/4

Japan 22-1/4

India 18-3/4

Paris nominal

Hongkong 22

Sterling

Sellers

Opening Closing

Spot 0/3-11/32 0/3-3/8

Feb. 0/3-11/32 0/3-23/64

Mar. 0/3-21/64 0/3-11/32

U. S. Dollars

Spot \$5-11/32 \$5-13/32

Feb. 5-11/32 5-13/32

Mar. 5-5/16 5-3/8

Market—Quiet but steady.

Silver Duty Rate

The Central Bank of China's rate on London at 10 a.m. today was 1/2-1/2d.

The Equalisation rate was 234 per cent.

NEW YORK COMMODITY MARKET
(REUTER'S SERVICE)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1941

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
New York Cotton, March	10.38	10.33	10.34	10.37	.03 up
New York Rubber, March	19.90	19.85	19.85	19.90	.05 up
Chicago Wheat, May	831	824	824	828	.4 up
Chicago Corn, May	62	614	614	614	.4 off
New York Hides, March	12.45	12.45	12.50	12.47b	.03 off
NEW YORK COTTON	Close	Opening	Closing	Change	
March	10.34/34	10.33/33	10.37/37	.03 up	
May	10.33/33	10.35/35	.02 up		
July	10.21/21	10.20/20	10.23/23	.02 up	
October	9.73/73	9.71b/73a	9.74/74	.01 up	
December	9.70/70	9.69b/70a	9.71/71	.01 up	
January	9.67 N	9.68 A	9.68 N	.01 up	
Spot	10.89		10.92	.03 up	
Total sales Friday—39,900 bales.					
The first notice day for March Cotton is 26/2/41 and last day is 14/3/41.					

NEW YORK RUBBER

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
March	19.85/85	19.90 A	19.90/90	.05 up	
May	19.72/75	19.80/80	19.80/80	.08 up	
July (New contract)	19.55/55	unquoted	19.62/64	.07 up	
September ()	19.45 N	19.45/45	19.50/50	.05 up	
Total sales—420 tons					

CHICAGO WHEAT

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
May	824/824	828/824	824/824	.4 up	
July	761/77	774/774	761/761	.4 off	
September	771/771	—	761/761	.4 off	
Total sales—5,648,000 bushels					

CHICAGO CORN

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
May	62/614	614/614	614/614	.4 off	
July	614/614	614/614	614/614	.4 off	
September	614/614	—	614/614	.4 off	

NEW YORK HIDES

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
March	12.50/55	12.38b/50a	12.47b/50a	.03 off	
June	12.28/30	12.24b/30a	12.25b/32a	.03 off	

TOTAL sales for the day—25 contracts.

NEW YORK COCOA

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
March	5.18 N	5.18b/23a	5.25 N	.07 up	
May	5.27 N	5.29/30	5.34/33	.06 up	

NEW YORK SUGAR NO. 3:

	High	Low	Close	Close	Change
March	1.98b/200a	—	2.00b/01a	.01 up	
May	2.04b/05a	—	2.05b/06a	.01 up	

Volume of business done—56 lots

NEW YORK SUGAR NO. 4:

<

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S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" Mar. 19

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S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" Mar. 16
S.S. "PRESIDENT JACKSON" Mar. 23
S.S. "PRESIDENT HAYES" Apr. 20

To MANILA
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE" Feb. 15
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" Feb. 26
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" Mar. 11

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HIE MARU Wednesday, 12th Mar.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Hilo & San Francisco.
SANUKI MARU (starts from Kobe) Thursday, 20th Feb.
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama
NOSIRO MARU Saturday, 15th Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.
HUSIMI MARU Wednesday, 28th Feb.
SAIGON
DAKAR MARU Sunday, 23rd Feb.
(Cargo accepted for Saigon).
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
LISBON MARU Tuesday, 11th Feb.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
NAGATO MARU Friday, 21st Feb.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
LIMA MARU Saturday, 8th Feb.
ASAMA MARU Tuesday, 11th Feb.
TATUTA MARU Tuesday, 25th Feb.
ATUTA MARU Monday, 3rd Mar.
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JAPAN'S BUYING OF RICE LIKELY TO AFFECT P.I.

A 15 per cent slump in the rice production of Japan and the drive for food sufficiency being conducted by the Japanese government are liable to have an adverse effect on the activities of the Philippine government toward avoidance of a food shortage, students of Oriental economic trends told the Manila Bulletin recently.

Japan is doing all in its power to insure an adequate supply of rice in view of an impending major crisis. Due to diverse causes, its production of the cereal this year decreased by 15 per cent. Importation in large quantities is resorted to.

JAPANESE CONTROL

During the past several months, practically all excess rice in the hinterland of China under the control or influence of Japan has been imported by order of the authorities of the Land of the Rising Sun. The immediate effect of this was felt by Shanghai which has been depending on the surrounding provinces for much of its supply.

Unable to get rice from its regular sources, Shanghai has had to increase considerably its importation of the grain from Indo-China, the same source from which the Philippines gets much of its supply every year. Disturbed conditions in southeastern Asia due to the Indo-China-Thai trouble (although a truce has just been declared) and the Japanese invasion of South China make the situation worse for the Philippines as far as rice importation is concerned.

SHANGHAI ALREADY PINCHED

During the past year, Shanghai imported more than 4,300,000 quintals of rice (one quintal equals 220 pounds), more than 90 per cent of which came from Saigon and the rest from Thailand and Hong Kong. Due to Japanese restrictions on importation of rice into Shanghai from the provinces, during 1940 the amount imported from foreign countries per month was more than ten times that during the pre-war days.

Principally due to this the price of rice in Shanghai hiked to unprecedented levels. In 1938 rice was quoted in Shanghai at \$13.83 per sack of 78 kilos. In December 1940, the price was \$108 per sack. Of course, it must be stated that due to war conditions the Shanghai dollar has been greatly depreciated in value.

Such a situation in China, Japan and Indo-China makes it necessary, according to economists, that the Philippines make efforts to insure sufficient production of its staple food and not to depend on importation to solve its food problem. The best way to achieve this, it was pointed out, is for the government to construct more irrigation systems and to improve the administration of those already in existence.

CREDIT HARD TO GET
In almost all rice-producing provinces, the greater portion of the lands are not reached by irrigation systems. This means that many of the farmers have to depend upon the elements for their production. They may get no water or too much water. Under those conditions, credit is hard to get from the banks, and money-lenders have to exact exorbitant rates to make up for the lack of securities.

It was pointed out that while construction of more irrigation systems is necessary for the security of the people, it is not a solution to the present problem.

Good irrigation cannot be built in a matter of months and the question of food supply needs immediate solution. It is, therefore, imperative that the present system be enlarged and their service improved.

COMPLAIN OF ADMINISTRATION

Rice farmers from Luzon and the Visayas have been complaining against the administration of many of the irrigation systems. Many of the defects pointed out can be remedied by having the men in charge of the systems take

more interest in their work or by increasing the personnel. Some farmers, for instance, reported that the trouble with many of the systems was not lack of water,

HARBOUR OFFICE NOTICE

A Harbour Office notice issued yesterday states that an obstruction extending from No. 13 Naval Buoy along the line of Naval Buoys 12, 11, and 10 to Commercial Buoy No. C 5, and thence to a position approximately 1.0 cable west of Kellett Island will be laid today (Feb. 10).

but improper distribution of the water.

They reported that some of the landowners in the upper part of the system, when they saw that there was danger of lack of water, would build temporary dams to pool the water on their places.

In this way, the lands farther down received an inadequate supply of water. This practice is illegal but it is not found out on time due to lack of supervision by the men in charge of the systems.

In other cases, it was pointed

out, the canals become shallow in

spots due to heavy sedimentation

and water in sufficient quantity

fails to reach the lands in the

lower regions.

WEATHER REPORT

Hongkong Royal Observatory

10 a.m., Feb. 10.
Barometer (at sea level), 30.10 ins.

Temperature, 69 F.

Humidity, 75 per cent.

Wind Direction, E/S

Wind Force (Beaufort), 4

Temperature: Maximum yesterday

67 F.

Temperature: Minimum last night

64 F.

Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 10 a.m. today, nil.

Total rainfall since January 1st

4.06 ins.

Against an average of 1.80 ins.

Sunset tonight, 6.17 p.m.

Sunrise tomorrow, 6.58 a.m.

4 p.m., Feb. 10.

Barometer (at sea level), 30.04 ins.

Temperature, 67 F.

Humidity, 83 per cent.

Wind Direction, E

Wind Force (Beaufort), 5

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From 11 to 17 Feb. 1941.

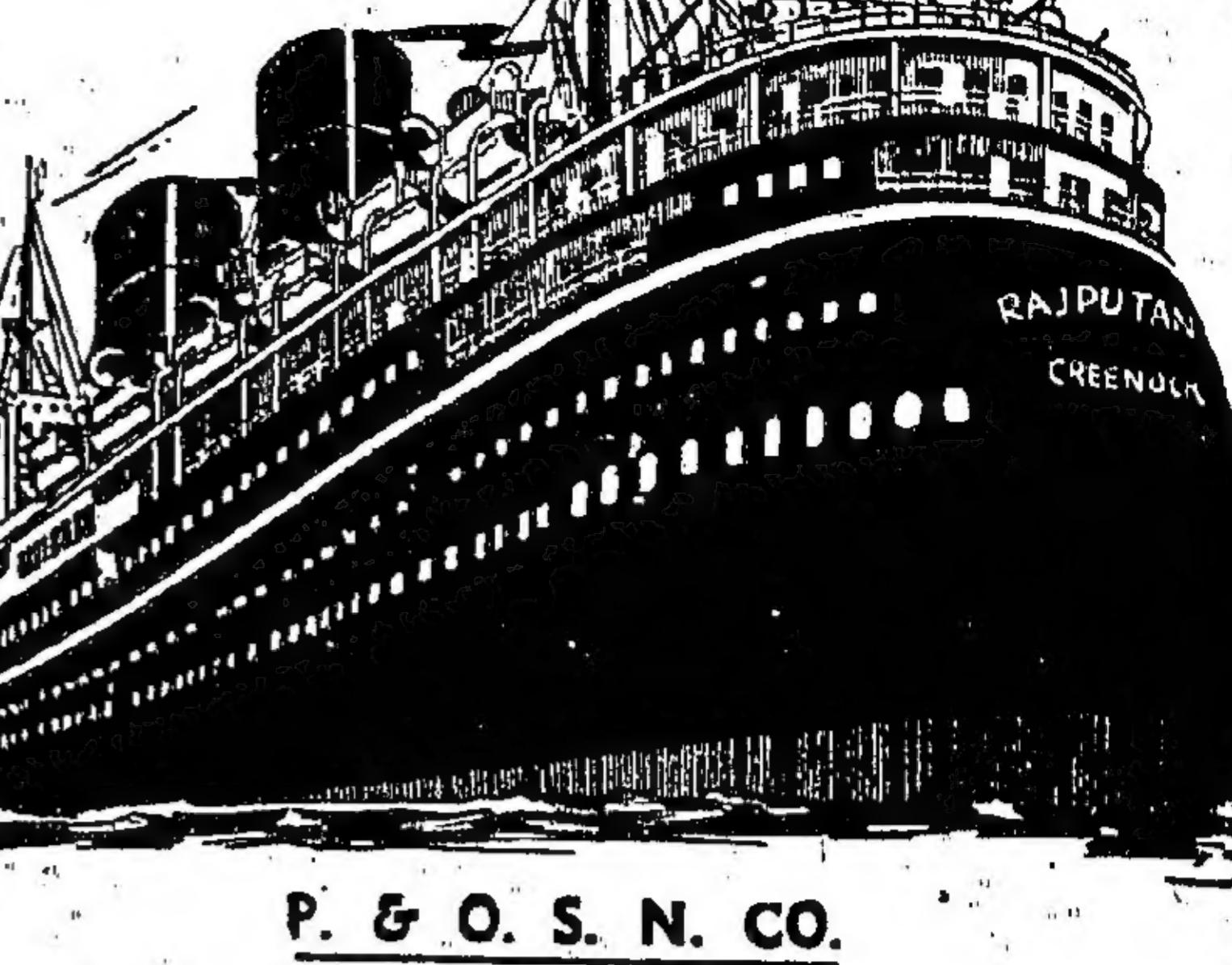
HIGH WATER. LOW WATER

Days of Week	Days of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues	11	09 37	4 6	03 16	0 6
		20 46	7 6	14 22	2 9
Wed	12	10 08	4 9	03 52	0 5
		21 34	7 6	15 07	2 8
Thur	13	10 42	5 1	07 27	0 5
		22 19	7 6	15 51	2 4
		11 16	5 4	05 03	0 6
		23 07	7 3	16 37	2 1
Sat	15	11 55	5 6	05 37	1 0
		23 57	6 7	17 57	2 1
Sun	16	12 37	5 7	18 22	2 2
		00 44	5 9	06 47	2 1
		13 24	5 9	19 27	2 1

Maximum temperature, 72 F.

Minimum temperature, 63 F.

Rainfall, nil.



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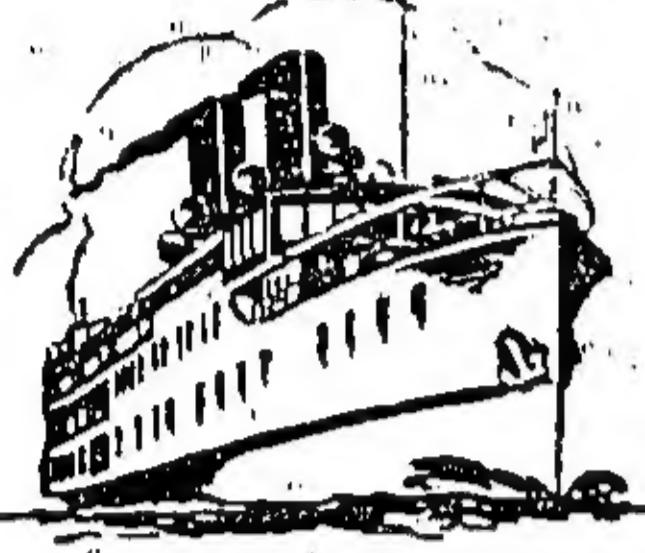
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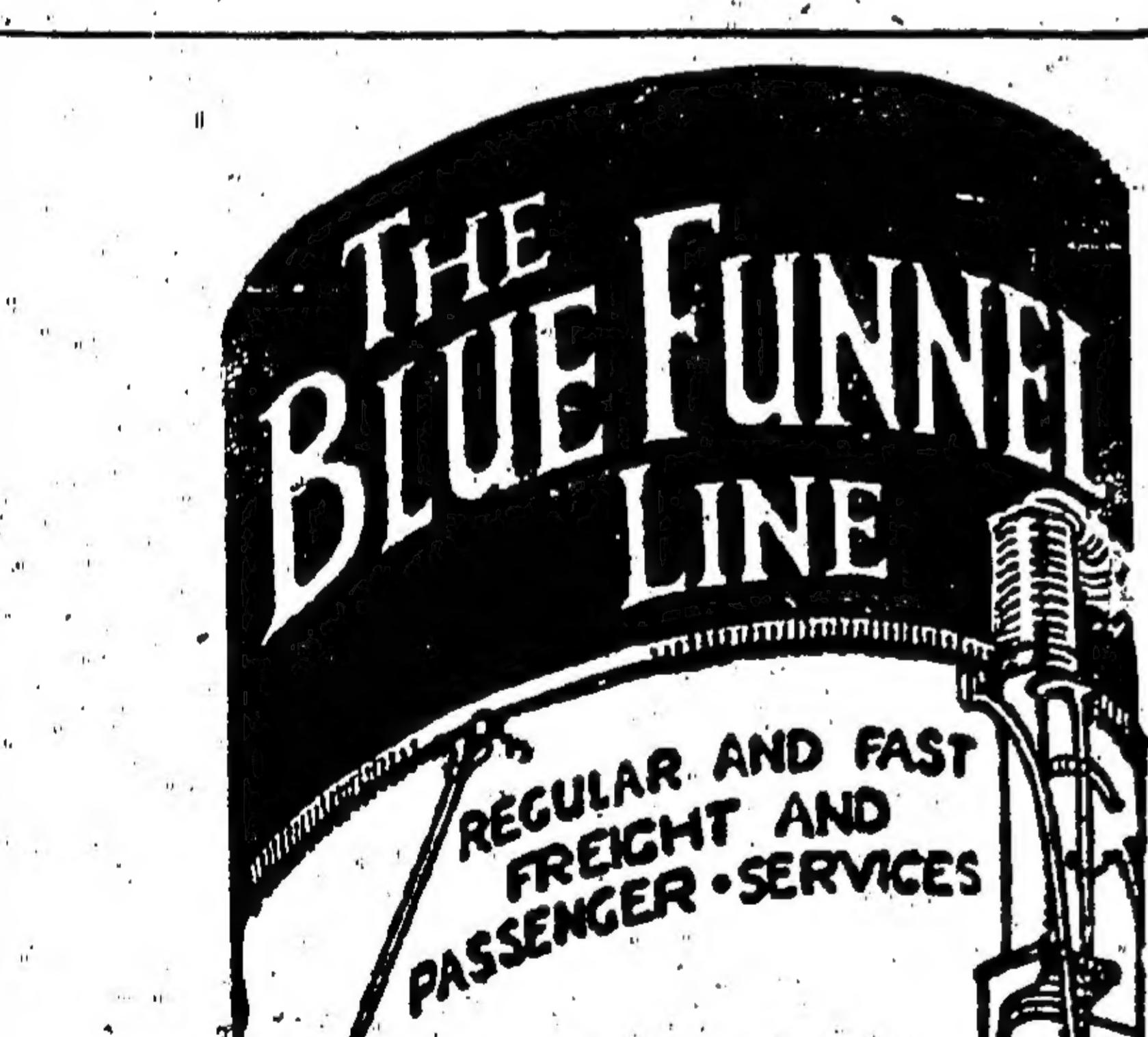
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Fresh Operations Against The Italians Being Continued: South African Troops Capture Much War Material

The latest communiqué from Cairo states that fresh operations against Italian forces are being continued, states a London message.

LIBYA—Clearance of areas up to El Agela are proceeding satisfactorily.

ERITREA—Our troops have already captured two towns one of which is on the Red Sea coast, 140 miles south of Massawa. Pressure on enemy positions at Kerene is continuing.

ABYSSINIA—South African troops have advanced 50 miles within enemy territory, capturing large quantities of war material.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND—Intensive patrol activity continues.—(Special)

A prediction that Marshal Graziani will now withdraw his entire army towards Tripolitania where the Italians will build up new and strong coastal posts is made by SIGNOR ANSALDO, writing in Count Ciano's paper *Telegrafico*, states a London message.

Signor Ansaldi does not mention how much of the entire army will be withdrawn or how the reinforcements will be brought across the British controlled Mediterranean.

PAINFUL BLOW

He admits the Italians lost most of their armoured units at Sidi Barrani and adds, grudgingly, that the fall of Benghazi was a painful blow, but that the British exploited their mechanical superiority with undeniable ability.

The Rome correspondent of a Swiss paper writes that the fall of Benghazi made a deep impression on the Italians who are mourning the loss of the province of Cyrenaica considered to be the jewel of the Italian Empire.—(Special)

RELENTLESS SUPPORT

LONDON, Feb. 10 (BWS)—The support given by the R.A.F. to ground forces in Eritrea and Abyssinia continues relentlessly.

Yesterday's R.A.F. Middle East communiqué reported: "R.A.F. aircraft continue to harass re-treating Italians in Eritrea.

"At Karora, which is on the Eritrea-Sudan border near the coast, an enemy concentration was bombed. Further south at Alomata, in Abyssinia, our aircraft attacked a landing ground and destroyed eight CA-133s.

"South of Lake Tana our aircraft attacked a camp near Dangella. The landing grounds near Dessie were also raided.

ELEVEN PRISONERS

"From all the operations under review, only one of our aircraft is missing. Eleven prisoners have been captured from Capronis shot down near Dif on Feb. 3.

"It is now confirmed that one CR-32 was also destroyed in the same engagement.

"Malta was raided by the enemy on the night of Feb. 7/8 and a number of bombs dropped. There were no R.A.F. casualties or damage.

"In the communiqué of Feb. 3, it was stated that one of our fighter aircraft was missing. This aircraft has now returned to its base.

DROMES RAIDED

Yesterday's communiqué issued by R.A.F. Headquarters stated that on Saturday night, bombers raided two aerodromes on Rhodes Island.

On the same night aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out a successful raid on Tripoli where a hangar was set on fire at a seaplane base.—(Special)

WARM CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 10 (British Wireless)—The Egyptian Government have asked His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo to transmit to the British Government their warm congratulations on the capture of Benghazi."

GOLD RING IN ENVELOPE

A supposedly empty envelope thrown away as waste paper, was later found to have contained a valuable ring.

According to a police report, the unfortunate incident was experienced by Mrs. A. E. Southard, wife of the U.S. Consul-General of No. 615, The Peak, who threw away an envelope containing a gold ring, valued at \$200, at a place near the rickshaw stand in Chater Road at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The ring is S-shaped, with emeralds set in centre and small diamonds on each side.

Light-Lieut. P. R. O'Connor, of Capetown, and Flying Officer H. T. Mitchell, of Port Hope, Ontario, have been awarded the D.F.C. states a London message.—(Special)

Muddling Methods Of The Immigration Office

Continued from Page 1

passed for a consideration, without inquiries being made.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

On his attention being drawn to this, Mr. Forrest took immediate steps to stamp out this alleged corruption and closed down several agencies for "malpractices." But the racket continues to persist.

New conditions, amounting to practically an order to cease business, were later imposed on the agencies. One of these conditions was that no agency is permitted to charge more than \$1 for any service it may render its clients. The \$1 is also to include the cost of two photographs.

Reference to the Ordinance failed to show under which Section of the Bill the Immigration Officer is empowered to appoint AGENTS of any kind or description. Section 3 (1) of the Ordinance states that "the Governor may appoint any person . . . to be Immigration Officer . . . also such number of Deputy Immigration Officers and Assistant Immigration Officers as he may think fit."

CONTROL ALL AGENCIES

Not satisfied with the appointment of such agencies, the Immigration Officer appointed recently an Immigration Agency to control all agencies—"whatever that might mean. Investigations, however, revealed that this agency acts as a sort of deputy for the Immigration Officer and has the power to impose such conditions as it might think fit on the other agencies.

According to an advertisement published in the local papers of Dec. 13 to 16, University graduates, or those whose educational standards, were equivalent to that of universities, were invited to apply for the positions of assistant immigration officers at a commencing salary of \$200 per month. All candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 40, and MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH AND CHINESE WITH FLUENCY!

The appointment of some of the staff appears to have been somewhat hurried and haphazard where these qualifications are concerned.

Perhaps, when the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council take the matter up with Government they could demand a thorough investigation into this question.

INTERESTING FOOTBALL AT C. HILL

EASTERN-MACAO MATCH TO-DAY

An interesting soccer game has been arranged for this afternoon at Caroline Hill when EASTERN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION meet a MACAO eleven which is paying a visit to the Colony at the invitation of the former club.

The visitors, who are expected to arrive this morning, will stay at Hotel Cecil and will return to Macao by Saturday.

Today's match will commence at 5 p.m. while tomorrow on the same ground the visitors will be entertained to a game by South China.

Macao had expressed a wish to meet Sing Tao but arrangements for this game, it is learned, have not yet been made.

The following is the Macao team: Carvalho; Américo Cordova, Chi Fu; Sousa, Colaco, Magalhaes; Ipoutou, Alrosa, Guerrerro, Lao Chin-kuang, Chong Chan-kong. Reserves: Mendes, Pimenta, Leandro.

Eastern's line-up will be Lau Hin-hon; Ng Kee-cheong, S. Y. Yen; Kui Wing-look, Hsu King-ling, Lo Wal-kuon; Fu Chat-bun, Cheung Kam-hoi, V. K. Hyui, C. T. Tsao and Hau Ching-to.

NAZI TRICK EXPOSED

An official statement by the British Ministry of Information exposes a clever trick used by German agents, in the United States, according to a London message.

This is to affix Nazi censorship seals on letters sent to Portugal by air to show the "intensiveness of German control in the air."

This is meant to suggest that the planes are intercepted and letters examined.—(Special)

SHAYUCHUNG REPORT

The Chinese report that the Japanese have left Shayuchung was authoritatively denied yesterday. The same source claimed that the Japanese have not only occupied Shayuchung but also spread to neighbouring villages along the coast.

FOREIGN MAIIS

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1941, 9.30 A.M.

The Printed Matter Service to the following places in China is temporarily suspended:

Yunnan
Szechuan
Kweichow
Hunan
Fukien (except Amoy and Kulangsu)
Kwangsi (except Wuchow and Yunghsi)
North and East of Kwangtung.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD MAIIS

From	Due
Anton	11th Feb.
Straits and Air Mail by "British Overseas Airways Service" by Sea from Singapore	14th Feb.
Canton	14th Feb.
Java and Manila	14th Feb.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 24th January)	14th Feb.
United Kingdom and Straits	15th Feb.
United Kingdom and Straits	15th Feb.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 10th February	17th Feb.
Bandakan	17th Feb.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 11th February	18th Feb.
United Kingdom and Straits	18th Feb.
Calcutta and Straits	18th Feb.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai (San Francisco date 7th February)	25th Feb.
United Kingdom and Straits	25th Feb.

OUTWARD MAIIS

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

For	Date and Time
TUESDAY	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U. S. A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco	Tue. 11th G.P.O. & K.P.O. Ord. 8.30 AM K.P.O. Reg. 9.00 AM Ord. 9.30 AM G.P.O.
Air Mail by Sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways."	Reg. 9.00 AM Ord. 9.30 AM G.P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa	Reg. 10.30 AM Ord. 10.30 AM Parcels 10.30 AM Letters 11.30 AM 3.30 PM
THURSDAY	
Air Mail by sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways."	Reg. 10.00 AM Ord. 10.30 AM Parcels 10.30 AM Letters 11.30 AM 3.30 PM
Friday	
Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect with the "British Overseas Airways."	Reg. 4.00 PM Ord. 4.30 PM G.P.O.
Formosa, and Dairen	Reg. 4.00 PM Ord. 4.30 PM 7.00 PM 7.00 PM
MONDAY	
Shanghai and Parcels only for United Kingdom	Mon. 17th K.P.O. Parcels 4.00 PM Reg. 5.00 PM Ord. 5.30 PM G.P.O.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., & Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services"	Reg. 6.00 PM Ord. 6.30 PM G.P.O.
TUESDAY	
Manila, Rabaul, Australia, and New Zealand via Brisbane	Tue. 18th G.P.O. & K.P.O. Par. 5.00 PM Reg. 5.30 PM Ord. 6.00 PM K.P.O. Reg. 6.00 PM Ord. 6.30 PM G.P.O.
Air Mail by Sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways."	Reg. 11.00 AM Ord. 11.30 AM G.P.O.
Straits	Reg. 11.30 AM Ord. 12.30 PM K.P.O.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services"	Reg. 5.00 PM Ord. 7.00 PM G.P.O.
WEDNESDAY	
Swatow	Wed. 19th 1.00 PM
FRIDAY	
Manila, Batavia and Sourabaya	Fri. 21st 6.30 AM
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta	3.30 PM
Manila, Batavia, Mauritius, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa via Durban	3.30 PM

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